STACKS

Women OF KOREA

No. 2 (78) 1978

Let Us Push forward the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement More Vigorously! *(Poster)*

NYPL

Women OF KOREA

No. 2 (78) 1978

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION

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FRONT COVER:

Korean children growing up happily under the loving care of the great leader

BACK COVER:

Haechilbo in the early spring
(A beautiful scene of Mt. Chilbo-san in North Hamgyong Province of our country)

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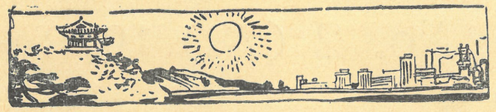


The Fatherly Leader Came on the Day of Opening a New School Year

The first day of September 1972! That was a happy day when the universal 11-year compulsory education was put in force for the first time in our country.

That day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Taedongmun Primary School standing by the Taedong-gang River despite his tight schedule of state affairs.

The car carrying the fatherly leader glided into the front gate of the school. The moment vociferous cheers of *manse* went up from the pupils, their parents and teachers.

Getting out of the car the fatherly leader congratulated the pupils on their entrance ceremony patting them on the head or rosy cheeks saying it was a glorious and happiest day.

As far back as his early revolutionary activities, the fatherly leader graciously bestowed free education on the children of hired-hands and poor men who had grown without knowing what school was like in Wuchiatzu and Kuyushu —alien lands. (Wuchiatzu and Kuyushu are historic places where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had conducted earlier revolutionary activities among the broad masses of people including youths and students.)

Now the fatherly leader opened a broad avenue of the universal 11-year compulsory education for all the children throughout the country. But still he was not satisfied with this, and visited the children of the school who were going to learn how to read and write at the age of six, wishing them a happy future.

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The children...represent the future of our country, and are our reserves of communist builders and successors to the revolutionary cause.

"All the wealth of our country and everything we are producing and constructing are for the benefit of our future generations."

With a benign smile on his face, he ran his kind eyes over the six-year-old new school children lining up in the front row. Then he opened a schoolbag of a child.

There was each and every school thing imaginable; textbooks, note-books, various kinds of pencils, rubbers and so on.

The fatherly leader was much pleased with ample preparations.

At the sunny smile of the fatherly leader, the parents and teachers recalled what had happened 25 years ago, their eyes swimming with tears.

It was July 4, 1947 immediately after liberation when our nation's economic life was not abundant resultant from the wicked colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. That day the fatherly leader called on the pupils of this school who were taking a state graduation examination, the first of its kind.

While going to and fro the narrow passage between desks, he scrutinized the exam papers of the pupils. Then he made a halt by a pupil sitting at the window.

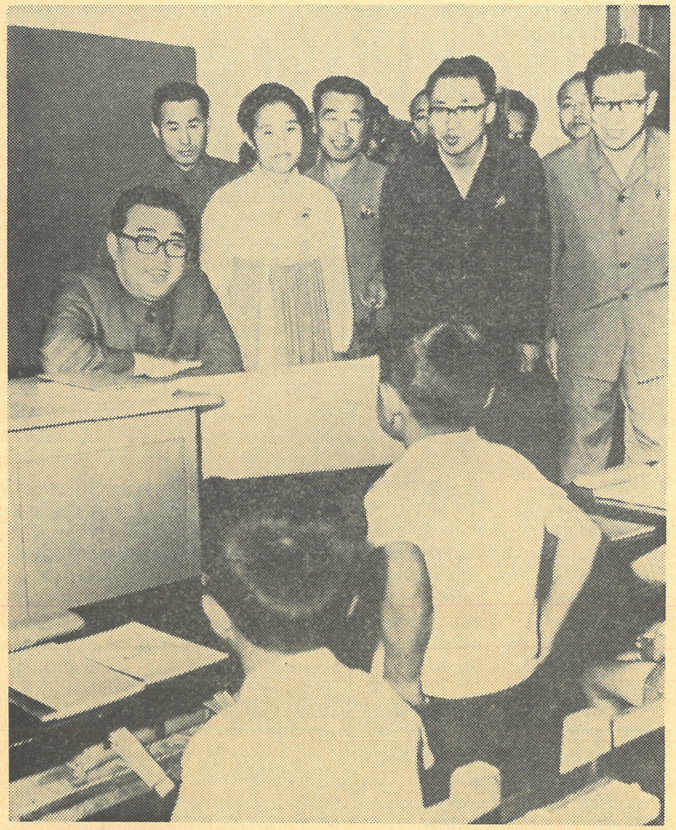
Reassured by the fatherly leader standing by him, the pupil busied himself in writing his paper moistening at his lips the pencil-butt which was put into the stem of a writing brush.

A cloud passed over the face of the fatherly leader seeing the pupil's pencil. Letting the pupil have his own pencil, the fatherly leader encouraged him saying that he should well take the examination with the pencil without reserve.

Then the fatherly leader wanted him to show his note-books. It was found that his note-books were bound with the turned-out papers once used by carbon.

The fatherly leader walked slowly forward the teaching desk with a heavy step and said to the entire pupils in real earnest: When the country is made rich in the future, good note-books and pencils will be provided. So until that time do study hard overcoming difficulties, and you will make good men.

Now all those pupils who took the exam with the pencil given by the fatherly leader and who listened to his earnest teachings have become the support of the country. So, no wonder they were choked with emotion.



The fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung talks with the new pupils of the Taedongmun Primary School in Pyongyang who receive the benefit of the universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education

The fatherly leader stepped from the playground into a class room of new school children, where he helped a child, who had learned reading and writing in a kindergarten, try to read a book.

The child read glibly.

Then the fatherly leader moved into 12th class of the third year—an experimental class whose pupils had been studying there for a few years since the age of six. There he asked in detail what kind of subject was difficult to approach, how many hours they studied a day, where they made a trip for information and what they learned there. And he gave attentive ears to their clever and definite answers.

Then he made inquiry into their organized life, too.

Having heard their answer that they rectified shortcomings through criticism in their Juvenile Corps organizations, he questioned why they were criticized.

A loud reply came. "I was criticized for my neglect of home work."

"Well, what did you think of the criticism on you?"

"My heart pounded violently," replied the pupil pressing his hand to the heart.

"Your heart pounded violently!", so saying he gave a hearty laugh.

The fatherly leader asked the pupil kindly, "When criticized, did you think you must remedy your shortcomings?"

"Yes, I did."

"Well, how did you behave yourself after that?"

"From that time on I've never missed doing home work." The pupil gave a proud answer, his eyes sparkling.

The fatherly leader asked another pupil. He said to the fatherly leader that he had been criticized for his neglect on sharpening pencils but this sort of fault had been rectified.

Thinking that they were highly commendable, the fatherly leader stressed: It is a problem of much interest. So, the organized life is good. Active participation in the organized life hastens their revolutionization from an early age.

Having looked round the class-rooms, the fatherly leader expressed his conviction that he came to have greater confidence in the universal 11-year compulsory education which gives one-year compulsory preschool education and ten-year compulsory school education through his meeting with the pupils concerned under educational experiment.

Though he discovered its definite possibility and correctness in the basic stage in this way, the fatherly leader himself attended the opening ceremony of the new school year to affirm and estimate it once again in the practical stage where the education system came to be in force in general. Then he felt at ease after confirming that if the children enter the school at six by reducing the school-age by one year they can be fully initiated into recognition of nature and

society and brought up to be the able builders of socialism and communism that much.

Sitting in company with the teaching staff of the school, the respected and beloved leader presented the tasks confronting the educational field and teachers and minutely showed them how to carry out the tasks.

Coming out of the room with these words, he called together the new school children and the entire teaching staff of the school saying that he wanted to take a photograph with them.

Shouting hurrah, the children came out clasping hands and leaping with joy.

Thus they had the honour of posing for a photograph with the fatherly leader in the centre.

A happy smile beamed over their faces. The moment all the happiness of this world seemed to belong to them.

Good Health and Long Life of Great President KIM IL SUNG Is the Greatest Wish of Mankind

Najat Kassab Hassan, Secretary General of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association

The world progressive people, I believe, are confident that the peoples of all countries can defeat enemies thanks to the greatest leader in history and his creative ideology.

This is because Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great revolutionary of the 20th century who put an end to all manner of oppression and subjugation imposed upon humanity for thousands of years.

The President has covered the path of a protracted struggle since his boyhood. His creative leading activities have a global bearing, going beyond the boundary of Korea and his principles became a guiding principle of revolutionary struggle and construction work in many countries of our planet.

It is a rare case that the influence of the leader of a country is exerted to other countries, going beyond its bounds.

I realized this more clearly in Antananarivo, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

I went there to attend the International Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea of the great leader in the autumn of 1976.

The seminar participated in by delegates from more than 50 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe and other parts of the world offered a good occasion of showing how profoundly the world people respect and revere the President who lifted high the torch of the Juche idea for his people and for mankind and illumined the path for the peoples to follow and has struggled for their sake.

The seminar was filled with their confidence in the profound revolutionary ideas of the President who is actually leading the struggles waged by the numerous revolutionary forces of the world, and with their boundless respect for him.

The attendants of the seminar made a scientific analysis of the thoughts of Comrade Kim Il Sung, elucidated their vitality displayed in all spheres of life and expressed unbounded veneration for President Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution and the supreme personifier of humanity.

His words are quickly brought home to the listeners because they are as lucid as sunrays, as clear as daylight and as true as one's life experience.

The portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung which was respectfully placed on the front of the meeting hall reminded us again of his image cherished in the hearts of us all, and it was all the more so for those including me who had the happy and glorious opportunity of directly meeting him.

I paid my first visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a member of the delegation of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association in October 1971.

During our stay there we had the privilege of meeting close at hand President Kim Il Sung to whom we always looked up wholeheartedly through our understanding of his efforts and exploits and his great influence upon the consciousness and personality of the Korean people.

He always speaks in plain and vivid terms and clearly explains the topics of the questions raised.

He convinces the masses of their strength and human creative energies, thereby converting their confidence into a revolutionary will and tremendous material force capable of moving even formidable mountains.

As seen in the reminiscences written by those personnel who worked under the leadership of the President attending him for a long time, he works out grand programmes for the nation fully reflecting the desire of the people. He did so even in the difficult days when the Korean people waged a bloody struggle to repulse the foreign aggression and win victory.

On arriving at the President's residence, we were warmly welcomed by him at the door. He grasped our hands and posed for a photograph with us. At that time I was deeply moved by his generosity, kindness and unworldly nature.

As the President received us without ceremony I felt greatly relieved involuntarily.

At this moment I have realized why the Korean people call him father, why they visit Mangyongdae, his birthplace, and why they preserve with so much care the places where he visited and everything he touched.

Seeing in reverence the President talking with a broad smile and sometimes with prudence on his face and receiving his teaching, I have come to know why all the Koreans carry on their chests the badges bearing his portrait.

They wear the badges to further deepen the resolution to become part of wings of Chollima, not forgetting the honour of living in the fatherland led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Having been received by the President, I have realized why the whole world so deeply respects him who has stood on the sublime of history for half a century for his ideas, struggle and courage.

President Kim Il Sung is the leader who is always among the people and guiding workers active on the spot. Particularly, he always finds himself among workers, peasants, scientists, technicians and servicemen, personally giving on-the-spot guidance to the work in all branches and at all units.

Looking round many places of this country before we were received by him I have come to see how the Koreans attend their leader.

All of them put deep faith in him and engrave his teachings on their mind and note them down; they inquire matters of him and answer his questions looking up to him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great hero who, with a clairvoyant insight into things and phenomena, elucidated that the victory is inevitable but it can be won only through a difficult course and to this end it is necessary to confidently lead the people aware of this road of struggle and thus created the modern history.

The Korean people are hardworking and voluntary and have lofty virtues, true constancy and staunch fighting spirit of fearing no death. They have the highest level of education in the world.

Such education is possible only thanks to President Kim Il Sung.

All the Koreans know well for what should they work and what duty should they perform in the revolutionary struggle.

This is because they are guided by the revolutionary theory of Juche initiated by President Kim Il Sung who found road of struggle and victory in the strength and wisdom of his people and lit the road of achieving human emancipation.

Conducting state affairs, President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, walks and walks to visit fields, factories, schools and hospitals and call on the people building houses and roads or guarding the defence line. Really no part of this country is clear of his visit.

Possessed of invincible strength, the great leader President Kim Il Sung has built the highest pyramid of human civilization by overcoming manifold difficulties, believing in the people and leading them to display their ingenuity on the road of self-reliance.

Under this leadership people can build their country with redoubled vigor, overcoming bristling difficulties.

The leader instilled into mankind self-confidence and provided them with the weapon of the Juche idea further confirming this confidence. The principle of Juche leads the popular masses to a brighter future with each passing day.

The leader clearly showed to mankind that once they have an invincible and steadfast idea they can humble the arrogance of imperialism and bring it to their knees.

The leader taught us how can we educate the people to be genuinely independent men and how can we keep always the smile on the lips of millions of children.

The credit goes to the leader for the fact that Korea is widely known throughout the world and to the leader also belongs the credit for the fact that the whole world loves the Korean people.

The good health and long life of the great leader is the greatest wish of mankind.

The immortal Juche idea will lead the fighters as a beacon for mankind.

I extend glory to the leader, the founder of the Juche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directs in person the Taehongdan Battle

Immortal Revolutionary History

Battle in Musan Area Which Heralded again Dawn of Liberation to Homeland

The battle in the Musan area is a battle in which the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) under the personal command of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt a telling blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the Musan area, northern border area of our country, in May 1939 and won a brilliant victory.

In order to stamp out rapidly rising anti-Japanese spirit and class consciousness of our people after the Pochonbo Battle in 1937, the Japanese imperialists set up various repressive machinery and carried out a policy of harsh oppression. On top of that they coerced the Korean people into "adopting new family name and changing personal name" in a vicious attempt to deprive them even of their full name and reduce our people to their permanent slaves.

Moreover, the devilish Japanese imperialists rounded up our young and middle-aged people as "drafted workers" and "volunteers", ruthlessly plundered Korea of human and material resources and committed untold fascist barbarity against the people.

In order to tide over the grave situation brought about before the Korean revolution, the great leader put forth an outstanding strategic policy of arming the anti-Japanese guerrillas with the Juche-based revolutionary idea to further prepare them better politically and militarily and making the KPRA advance again into the homeland.

To that end, the great leader, after the historic Nanpaitzu Meeting, made the "Arduous March" lasting for over 100 days and reached the border areas along the Amnok-gang River in command of the main force of the KPRA.

There, the great leader called a meeting of cadres of the KPRA at Peitatingtzu in 1939, and put forward a line for the KPRA to switch over to a general offensive and advance into the Musan area for bringing about a steady upsurge in the Korean revolution.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke in the following vein:

Our task in the new situation today is to concentrate our forces and switch over to the counteroffensive in the same spirit with which we smashed the desperate enemy offensive in last winter's operations, and thus deal the enemy a severe political and military blow and hasten his defeat.

While the enemy forces are dog-tired from their winter operations and dispersed in their rest camps, our army should rally its forces and deal them successive blows. By doing this, we will replenish our clothing, food and ammunition, advance into the homeland to light the torch of liberation for our people, rouse them to struggle afresh by restoring the wrecked revolutionary organizations and raise higher the torch of national liberation.

In order to carry through this new strategic line set forth by the great leader at the Peitatingtzu Meeting in April 1939, the main force of the KPRA conducted vigorous political and military activities in the areas along the Amnok-gang River prior to the advance into the homeland.

The main force of the KPRA made successive assaults on enemy concentration centres along the Amnok-gang River, striking a severe blow at the enemies.

The KPRA's heavy blow to the villainous Japanese imperialist enemies through its big spring counteroffensive turned the enemy's attention to this region to create favourable conditions for operation in the homeland and made firm ideological and material preparations for advancing into the homeland.

After creating thoroughgoing favourable conditions for advancing into the homeland, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung started up the march of advance into the homeland in May 1939 in command of the main force of the KPRA.

On May 18 the men of the KPRA led by the great leader crossed the Amnok-gang River again and set foot on the soil of the homeland. They were excited, filled with a thousand emotions.

After breaking through the Japanese imperialists' tight frontier guard they arrived at Chongbong inside Korea, and camped there for the first time. Under the great leader's directions, the guerrillas carved on tree trunks around the camp revolutionary and militant slogans inspiring the people in the homeland with great courage and strength, such as "Down with the Japanese fascist militarists!" "Korean youth, come out quickly and join in the anti-Japanese war vigorously!" and "All labouring people, rise up, unite and fight for freedom and liberation!"

On May 19 the KPRA left Chongbong, and went through Konchang, Pegaebong and took a short rest by the Lake of Samjiyon.

Looking at the beautiful scenery of the fatherland there the great leader said to his men in the following vein: Samjiyon Lake is beautiful and its water is sweet. After drinking it to the fill, let's fight the enemy with all our might to liberate our country.

Thus he imbued the guerrillas further with the love for the country and the revolutionary fighting spirit.

At that time the Japanese imperialists concentrated large troops and desperately combed the jungles to find out the whereabouts of the KPRA. Timely seeing through the enemy's move, the great leader led his troops to march boldly in fine array in broad daylight along the 40 kilometres of the long "Kapsan-Musan military road" by employing "one step makes a thousand miles" tactics and reached Mupo. The enemy had constructed this road in its effort to "mop up" the KPRA.

At Mupo, the great leader made his units advance in the two directions of Singaechok and Sinsadong on May 22. The guerrillas annihilated the enemy forces at one stroke in Singaechok and Sinsadong, completely liberated these areas and captured provisions and clothing, which they distributed to the people.

The great leader conducted extensive political propaganda among the people in Sinsadong.

Hearing the happy news that General Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and legendary hero, for whom they had always entertained a high regard, had come there, the lumber station workers and farmers vied with each other to be the first to meet him.

Sitting down with them, the great leader got a detailed picture of their living conditions and imbued them with the firm conviction that Ja-

Revolutionary Story

"He Crosses the River Amnok-gang on a Sheet of Paper"

In the dark days of Japanese imperialist rule, various legendary stories were told among our people about the protean military tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The following story is one of them.

"General Kim Il Sung sets afloat a sheet of paper on the River Amnok-gang, enabling scores of thousands of armymen to cross it."

Such a legendary story travelled far and wide in Korea in those days, which originated from the then circumstances.

It happened at the time of the Battle of Pochonbo which brilliantly heralded the dawn of the restoration of Korea before the eye of the public. An expeditionary force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, under the personal command of the General, stealthily crossed over the River Amnok-gang flowing along the border of our country. It crushed the Japs as swiftly as lightning and composedly evacuated recrossing the river.

At that time, on the General's instruction the expeditionary force of the KPRA recrossed the River Amnok-gang by a raft bridge prepared beforehand in Kusimuldong-dam and floated the raft down the river after their crossing.

Being quite unaware of such a fact the vicious Japanese police "in pursuit" could not choose but make a halt by the bank of the River Amnok-gang in bewildering confusion.

Not a boat or oar was seen as far as the eye could reach except the tossing and leaping blue waters of the river lapping the shores. How, then, could the guerrillas cross the river? Did they fly over the river? Or did they lightly cross the surface of the river on foot as if they were the old story's heroes with mystic skill? The Japanese imperialists wondered at it and raised a howl of distress.

Such a rumour passed from mouth to mouth in whispers among the people, hence a legend arose that the General "crosses the River Amnok-gang on a sheet of paper."

Such legendary stories together with the august name of the great General sank deeply into the minds of the people, making them overflow with the deepest reverence for the respected and beloved leader. The people gathered new strength and courage from the legendary stories and valiantly turned out in the anti-Japanese struggle.

panese imperialism would be defeated and our revolution would triumph, and encouraged them to rise up in the struggle.

Stirred by this, the people strove to be the foremost to volunteer to join the KPRA, with a heart full of ardent desire for the restoration of the fatherland.

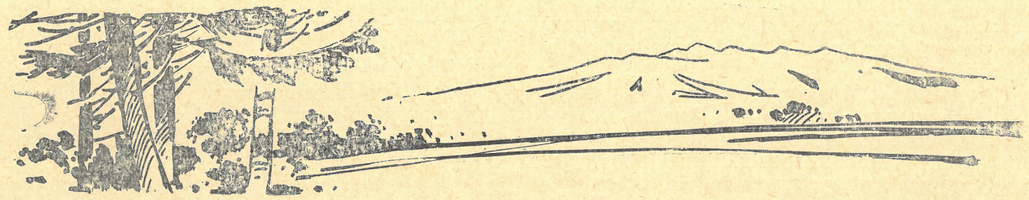
After achieving big military, political successes in the areas the KPRA units concentrated on the Taehongdan Plain on May 23, and went into battle there and made short work of hundreds of the pursuing enemy soldiers by the great leader's brilliant tactics.

In this way a signal victory was gained in the operations of advancing into the homeland centering around the battle in the Musan area conducted by the KPRA under the wise leadership of the great leader.

Since the victory of the battle, rumours were circulated among people in various places: "Hundreds of Japanese troops are said to have been killed in Musan. It will not be long before Japanese imperialism is defeated" and "The Japanese aggressors can never beat General Kim Il Sung inspired by Mt. Paekdu-san, however hard they may try."

Indeed, the victory in the battle in the Musan area afforded our people full confidence in triumph, inflicted a heavy political and military blow upon the enemies, and gave a great encouragement to the struggle of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries.

THE HERO OF PAEKDUSAN



by Lasse Tapani Keskinen

Chief of Finnish "group of the study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works"

Who has led the people from sorrow,
Who has beaten its enemies,
Who has brought them a bright morrow,
When all old wounds have been healed?
On the road of humanity's struggle
It is he who points the way,
Kim Il Sung is first in the battle,
It is he who wins the day.

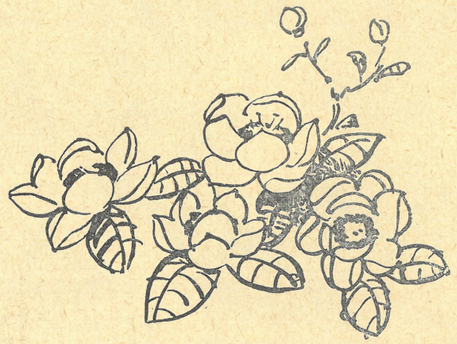
Ever forward on the path of glory
We are marching under Kim Il Sung,
He who has led us from nothing
Always will have victories.
Every continent will sing the chorus:
There'll be a new time for us,
When the oppression is ceased
And the justice done
By the mighty hero of your Paekdusan.

A new generation was created,
The society transformed by it,
And the nature's attire renewed
By the people's hand and wit.
Although yet the schemes of the reaction
Often gallantly have to be fought,
They are vanquished by the action
Of Kim Il Sung's sacred thought.

(Ever forward. etc.)

Under want all the nations suffer,
But the course is clear to them:
Your own strength shall build the future
As was shown by Kim Il Sung.
Then the star of hope is guiding,
All over the world tidings go
From there where is shining
Paekdusan and its hero.

(Ever forward. etc.)



THE CRADLE OF REVOLUTION

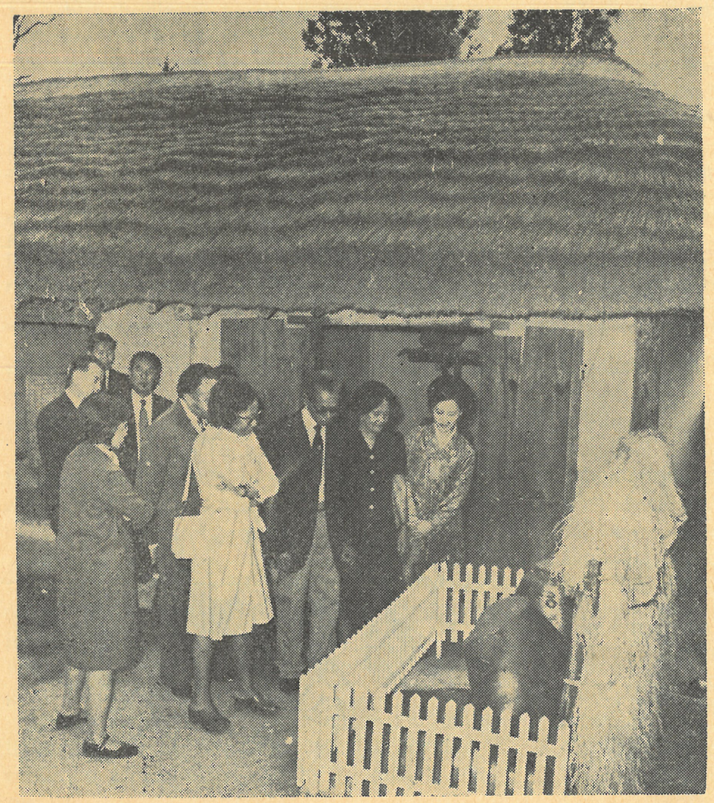
It was Mangyongdae that I visited first of all with the deepest interest during my stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. My heart leaped up on my way to Mangyongdae, and on arriving there, I stood transfixed with solemn feeling.

How is it that Mangyongdae stirs us so deeply? Mangyongdae became the "cradle of revolution" since the birth of the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung who leads the twentieth century; It has got a firm grip on all the peoples aspiring after revolution. That's why the world people vie with each other to visit Korea and call at Mangyongdae first to learn from the lofty will of the President.

Mangyongdae is both the birthplace of the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung and the cradleland where he spent his childhood and trained himself as the leader of revolution from his early years.

The house of his birth in Mangyongdae is a poor straw-thatched house. In those days the Korean people had been suffering from extreme poverty and oppression because of aggression by the Japanese imperialists. It was the same with his family. As the President was born and grew in such a poverty and oppression he regarded the aspiration and feelings of the oppressed people as his own from his childhood and came to gain all knowledge for leading the oppressed people to liberation, I think.

— From the impression of Okami Kenichi, Chief of the Japanese Liaison Council of Youth Society for Study of the Juche Idea, who visited Korea —



Foreign friends visit the house in Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born

"ESSAY"

Love of Great Mother

Times pass on, but the benign image of Mother Kang Ban Sok is shining like a star as ever in the hearts of our people. Whenever we look up to her image, a heart-warming song comes to our memory.

It is the song sung by the mother to imbue the great patriotic ambition for national restoration in her son, the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, in his childhood.

The mother sang the song with an ardent and earnest desire wishing her son to be the sun of the nation who was born amidst the congratulations of the people pushing aside the darkness of this land under national sufferings.

High is the sky,
Wide is the earth.
You, become a man
Higher than the sky,
Wider than the earth!

While perfectly clear and profound like the glitter of the mother's eyes full of meekness and affection, the song is permeated with her firm conviction in the future.

Each word of the song is, indeed, pervaded with her great love and ardent desire.

Her love did not come of the simple maternal affection. Hers was associated with the fate of the fatherland and the people trampled underfoot by Japanese imperialism as well as the future of the revolution.

Since she was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family in Chilgol-village on April 21, 1892, she had to live in poverty having no moment of ease. Every night she used to weave cotton cloth for her son's clothes. At every fete day she would decorate her son's straw-sandals made by his grandfather with colorful cloth so that his fancy sandals might not be outshone by those of the rich children.

As he grew up, the young Marshal hesitated to romp about, presumably because he was worried about his clothes getting torn or his straw-sandals becoming worn out faster and about the resultant trouble to his mother. When his mother understood, she told her son: "If you grow up strong and sturdy, it doesn't matter if your clothes get torn. I'll sleep a little less to weave more cotton cloth. That's all.... Play football and do sliding as much as you like." Thus, the mother would get over all difficulties of life lest she should cast a gloom on her son in his bloom.

It happened in March 1923. The young Marshal, then 11 years old, left the alien land on a 1,000-ri journey for learning in the homeland in deference to the wish of his father who said one should know well about Korea if he were to carry out the Korean revolution.

A snowstorm was raging in all its fury on the day of his departure.

But the mother dared to send off her son saying that he should leave on the day fixed by his father.

MOTHER FIRST THOUGHT OF FATHERLAND AND REVOLUTION

— From notes of Hidari Sachiko who visited our country as a member of delegation of National Council for Normalization of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Korea —

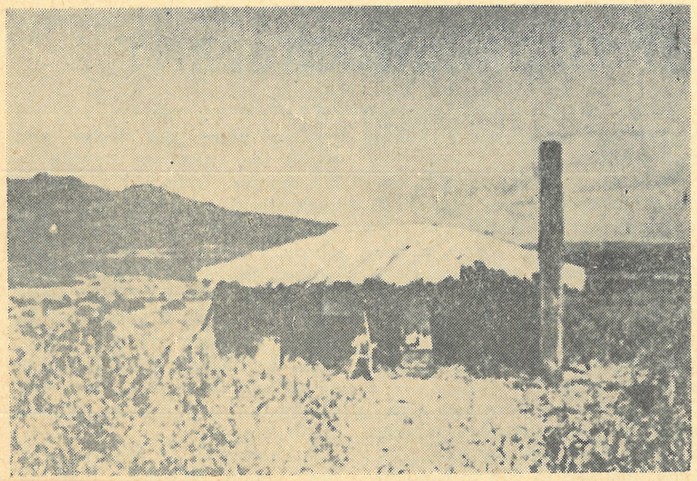
What impressed most me during my visit to Mangyongdae is the greatness of Mother Kang Ban Sok who gave birth to the great His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and brought him up. I think the birth of a great outstanding leader like His Excellency President Kim Il Sung does credit to a great mother like Mother Kang Ban Sok.

Great Mother Kang Ban Sok was a teacher who educated her children through her practical examples, and a preeminent woman of action in the women's movement.

Despite the claims of a busy life, the Mother helped her husband and sons in their revolutionary activities; When she was confined to bed by sickness the President in his youth visited his mother with anxiety about her health bringing her one mal of millet. She admonished him for this telling him to devote himself to the revolutionary work. She thought first of her fatherland and revolution before her own life.

It is beyond the bounds of imagination of ordinary mothers. Mother Kang Ban Sok is a great mother that cannot be found in any other countries.

I kept sobbing hearing the revolutionary history of Mother Kang Ban Sok. It is to be regretted sincerely that she passed away at an early age.



The house in Hsiaoshaho, Antu County, where the indomitable revolutionary fighter Mother Kang Ban Sok lived in

This was possible only by the mother who thought first the destiny of the fatherland and future of the revolution and who was eager for her son to grow as the sun of the revolution that would bring a new spring of restoration to the country suffering from national ruin.

At a later period when the great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was working heart and soul to build a revolutionary armed force after putting forth the Juche-based lines for the Korean revolution and concretizing them in Chialun and Mingyuehkou, Mother Kang Ban Sok removed to Hsiaoshaho in Antu County with a mind to help her son in his revolutionary activities closer to his side.

At that time it was a place overgrown with reeds except three dwelling houses.

After house-moving, things were getting harder with her.

Her illness turned worse, but only two sons of tender age were at her side.

However, the mother took special care not to give domestic anxiety to the Marshal who went out with a great work.

It always weighed heavy on the mind of the Marshal all the more.

On his way to southern Manchuria right after the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the Marshal learned that his mother was critically ill, and dropped in at his dear house in Hsiaoshaho, taking with him one *mal* (approximately 15.88 quarts) of millet he had bought with money he had received from his comrades....

The mother's case was so serious that she could not get about by herself.

Though her life was hanging by a thread, the mother said to the Marshal:

"If a man who is out to restore his lost country worries about his home, how can he achieve great things? You are going to build larger units to fight the enemy, so is it right for you to act in this way?... If you are to make revolution you should have already forgotten your family."

Then she continued to say quietly:

"...Why don't you leave? Do start!"

Though stern, the mother's words were, indeed, permeated with her great and lofty love.

The mother spent a sleepless night; she made a uniform and prepared underwear for her son going to leave for a long journey. Then she laid in the Marshal's shoes the braided hair which she had preserved with care. The mother found true joy and happiness in the very path along which her son would be going.

Ever since she gave birth to her eldest son—the bright sun of Korea—in Mangyongdae on April 15, 1912, the mother devoted her all to bring him up to be a great leader who would take upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation; her undying achievements were immeasurable, indeed.

Recalling Mother Kang Ban Sok in the thick forest of Manchiang in the spring of 1936, the great leader said to the following effect to Comrade Kim Jong Suk and other women guerillas:

At every opportunity I would go out fishing to the brook for my mother and catch a lot of char.

When I boiled it for my mother, she seemingly took it a little but declined it saying, "Boys, do take it."

Mother Kang Ban Sok was not only an ardent Communist and a strong-hearted woman revolutionary fighter who dedicated her whole life solely to the restoration of the country and the happy future of the people but also the mother of Korea who brought up the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with her great and benign affection.

Only thanks to such a great mother, our people are able to lead a happy life with the highest honour of having Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, as their leader.

Though the mother is not with us in this flowering land, an earthly paradise of happiness, her great achievement for the revolution will be immortal in this country as a brilliant flower.

Juche in Ideology

Explanation of Juche Idea

Establishing Juche in ideology is one of the important principles to be maintained in the materialization of the immortal Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...In order to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the working masses in socialist construction, it is necessary, first of all, to solve the question of guiding the working masses to take part in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction like masters, conscious of being the masters of revolution, that is to say, the question of establishing Juche in ideology."

Establishing Juche in ideology means arming firmly with the immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and having the ideological viewpoint and attitude of thinking and acting as required by the Juche idea.

In other words, it means that all people take the stand and attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction and have the viewpoint of paying primary attention to the revolution of their own country in every respect and placing everything at the service of it.

Establishing Juche in ideology is the prime question in the all-out embodiment of the Juche idea in all realms of the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"All activities of men are governed by their ideological consciousness."

The Juche Idea Is the Fundamental Philosophy for Moving and Transforming the World in the 20th Century

Speech Made by
Kounoutcho Sossah,
General Director of the
Scientific Research of Togo,
at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea (ISJI)

It is well known that President Kim Il Sung is a great Marxist-Leninist theoretician because, remaining true to Marxism-Leninism, he had given originality, vitality and dynamics to this doctrine and perfected it into an ideology for the transformation of the world in our days.

The genius of Comrade Kim Il Sung was manifested precisely here in a brilliant and fruitful way when he expounded the fundamental principles such as:

1) independence in politics,
2) self-support in the economy,
3) self-reliance in national defence.

As you see, the Juche idea is the most elaborate form of Marxism-Leninism.

By bringing forth most creatively the truth that man is the centre of the world, the Juche idea has become the philosophy and methods of action and of the radical transformation of the world in the 20th century. Thus when the Juche idea affirmed that our age is the age of independence, that no people want to be enslaved and that man is the master transforming the universe, no philosophy, no doctrine or no theory whatever could oppose it.

So the Juche idea surpasses all the conceptions of the world which concern the transformation of nature and society.

By making a tremendous contribution to Marxism-Leninism, the Juche idea has overcome the historical limitations of Marxism-Leninism and developed and enriched it scientifically.

Because of the correctness of its philosophical presupposition, the Juche idea transcends time and space in the transformation of the universe.

By accentuating the primary and fundamental role of man in the process of the revolutionary struggle, President Kim Il Sung made a historic discovery in the domain of ideology, and therefore, we can say without exaggeration that he is standing in the forefront of the world revolution.

The reason why the question of establishing Juche in ideology should be solved first in the embodiment of the Juche idea in all realms of the revolution and construction is that in a nutshell, men's ideological consciousness governs all their activities.

Men's ideological consciousness is the basic factor in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction, and success in every work depends on the ideological consciousness of men. Only when men have correct ideological consciousness can they vigorously push forward all the works of the revolution and construction.

Only when one establishes Juche in ideology can one successfully solve all the problems arising in the revolution and construction of one's own country firmly relying on one's party policy before anything else.

The party policy of one's country is a guiding principle and a yardstick for the successful accomplishment of the revolution and construction in one's country. Accordingly, in order to carry out the revolution of one's country with success, one must be armed firmly with the party policy of one's country and should work relying thoroughly upon the party policy of one's country.

If one should fail to establish Juche in ideology, one would look up to a foreign party's policy and adapt one's party policy to the foreign party's policy. It would end in the failure of the revolution and construction of one's own country.

The guiding principle for the successful accomplishment of the revolution and construction in Korea is precisely the policy of our Party.

Therefore, in order to make the Korean revolution well all our working masses must arm themselves with our Party policy, and to that end they must establish Juche thoroughly in ideology.

Only when the work of establishing Juche in ideology is given decisive priority, can they reject all hues of fallacious thoughts including flunkeyist, dogmatic, revisionist, and capitalist ideas, and firmly arm themselves with our Party's monolithic ideology. And only then can they have the revolutionary spirit of doing their work in accordance with our Party's lines and policies and carry out the revolution and construction to the end responsibly.

Furthermore, the establishment of Juche in ideology makes it possible to firmly maintain the principle of independence, self-support and self-defence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We should establish Juche in ideology and continue to strictly abide by the principle of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence."

The establishment of Juche in ideology is the precondition for carrying out the principle of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation. It is because of the fact that ideology determines the lines and policies in all fields of politics, economy and military affairs, etc., and decides the success in carrying them out.

When men have correct ideological viewpoint and attitude they come to endeavour to materialize the Juche idea and can apply it properly to their practical activities.

No independence and creativeness can be expected from those who fail to use their brains without consciousness of being the master towards revolution restricted ideologically to others while turning only to them, nor can the principle of independence, self-support and self-defence be successfully carried out.

Only by thoroughly establishing Juche in ideology is it possible to work out the lines and policies suitable to the interests of one's people and actual conditions of one's country, build an independent national economy and safeguard the country with one's own strength.

Proceeding from these requirements, our Party and people have conducted a vigorous struggle for establishing Juche in ideology under the wise guidance of the great leader, and achieved an enormous success.

Through the struggle to establish Juche our people have equipped themselves closely with the great Juche idea and firmly built up the ideological system of Juche under which they are immune against any fallacious ideas. Thus, flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism as ideological trends have disappeared in the main from our people.

This signifies that our people have become an ideologically free nation after emancipating themselves completely from the shackles of obsolete ideas which poisoned their consciousness of national independence. It is really a great change which has taken place in the ideological field of our people.

The Juche Idea Forms the Kernel of the Revolutionary Thinking of Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG

Speech Made by
Chaouki Ajami,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in Lebanon, at the ISJI

The Juche idea forms the kernel of the revolutionary thinking of Comrade President Kim Il Sung. It constitutes the very system of ideology, theory and method of Juche.

This means that the revolutionary thinking of President Kim Il Sung, the teacher, makes up an integral system comprising the Juche idea, the first of its kind in the history of man's thoughts, and the theory and method of revolution and construction which are expounded by it. All the ideas and theories of Comrade Kim Il Sung emanate from the Juche idea and embody it in themselves through the indication of a philosophical frame, ideological contents and leadership method and in the process of practice.

This great, creative idea showing mankind, the popular masses, the road to their assumption of genuine masterhood in the revolution and construction gives an accurate and complete exposition of the guiding principle of revolution and the ways for the solution of all problems arising in the course of the revolution and construction.

Ours Is an Age of Independence

Speech Made by
Moustapha Soumare,
Minister of National Education of the Republic of Mali, at the ISJI

Basing himself on the ingenious analysis of the major features and main trend of our times, the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, has given the most scientific appraisal of the present era.

The great leader esteemed President Kim Il Sung said:

"Ours is an age of independence. Today many peoples on the globe call for independence and are fighting against all types of subordination. No nation will tolerate others trampling upon its independence. Even the peoples of capitalist countries claim independence, not to speak of the peoples of the socialist and the third world countries. It is the main trend of our times which no force can check that the peoples of the world claim independence and that many countries are taking the road of independence."

Ours is an age of independence, an age of Juche and a new age in the development of world history. In other words, ours is an era when the world's peoples demand independence and many countries have entered upon the road of independence, and when the Juche idea and the conception of Juche which reflect this main drift and demand of the times are triumphing in all fields.

When we review the historical process and events of our times, and when we study the main trend of the times, we realize that there are new important features never known before.

One of them, to begin with, is that those peoples who were subjected to oppression and humiliation under the domination and subjugation of big powers have emerged as masters of their own destinies, masters who dominate the world.

Another feature is that the peoples who have become the masters of the world are moulding their own destinies independently and creatively.

In the Revolutionary Spirit of Paekdu, the Revolutionary Spirit of Chollima, the Revolutionary Spirit of Speed Campaign

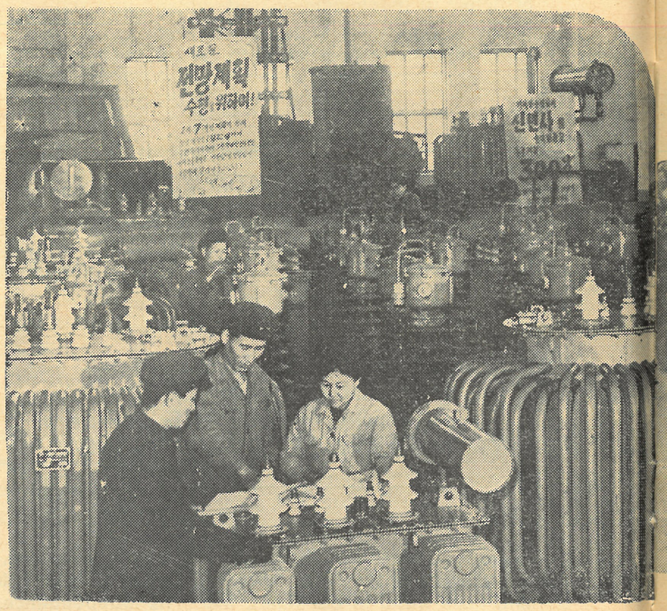
—Women of Various Fields of the National Economy Turn Out in the Struggle to Carry Out the Second Seven-Year Plan—

Upholding the New Year Address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for this year and the letter of the Party Central Committee for the entire Party members, the working people throughout the country have come out as one in a general forward movement to carry out the high goals of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Our working women, too, have launched themselves boldly into the movement with intense loyalty to the great leader. They are making a magnificent success from the first battle performing a new miracle and exploit.

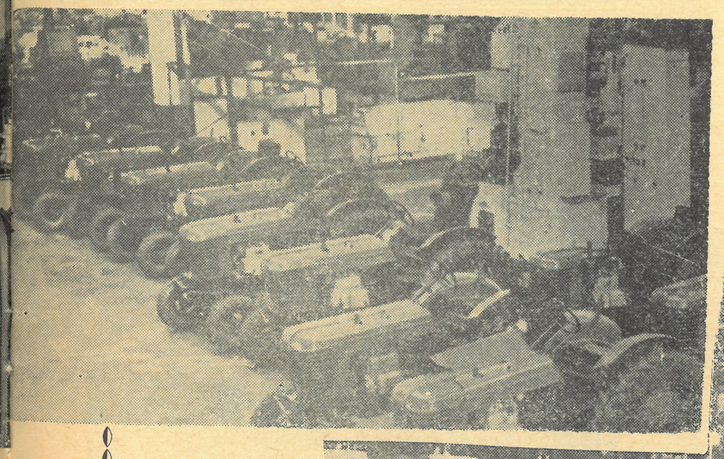
For 800 million-metre goal of fabrics

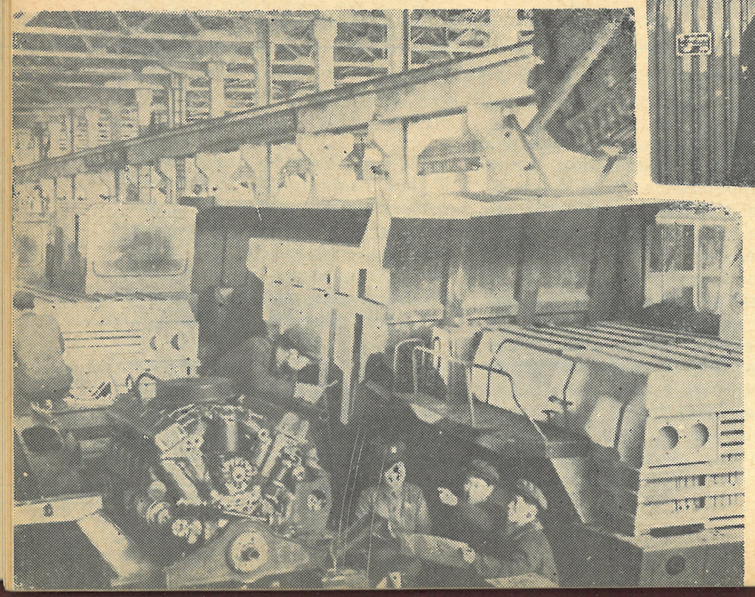
High-quality fashionable clothes are massproduced



Workers of the Transformer Shop of the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant wage a vigorous struggle to carry out the assignments of the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan

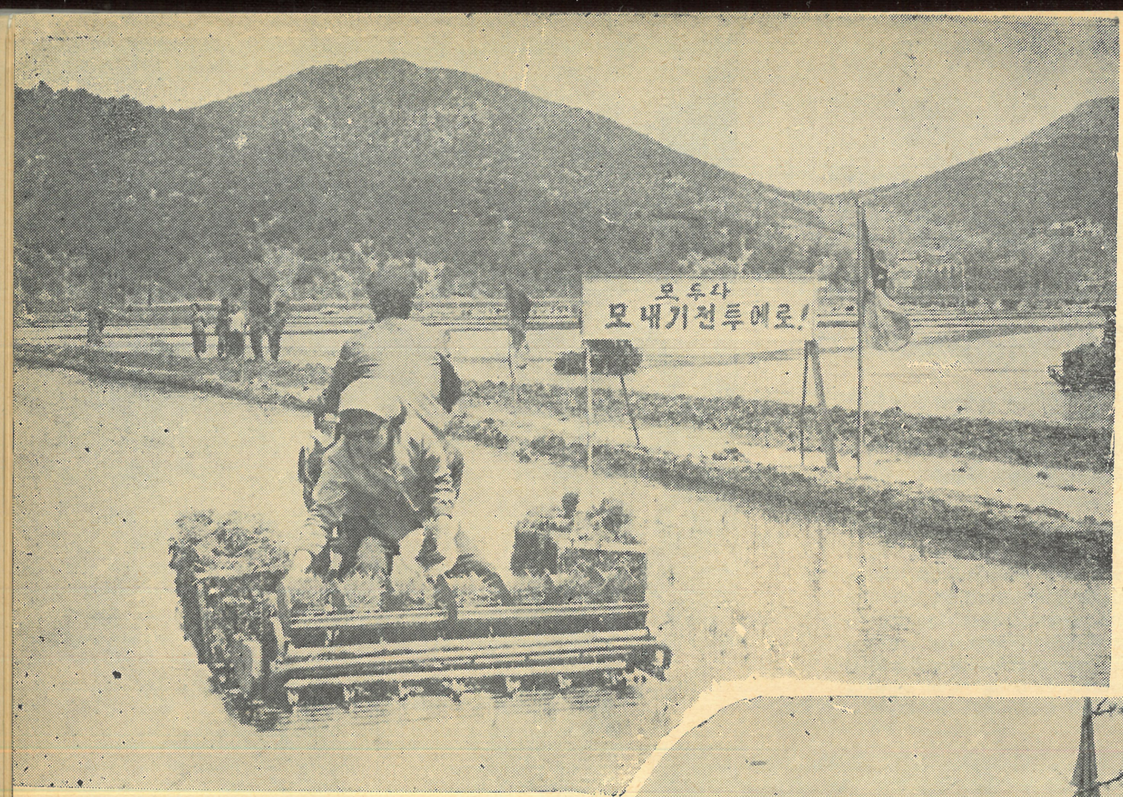
Tractors are manufactured in large quantities





Workers of the Sungri Automobile Combine make innovations in the production of large trucks

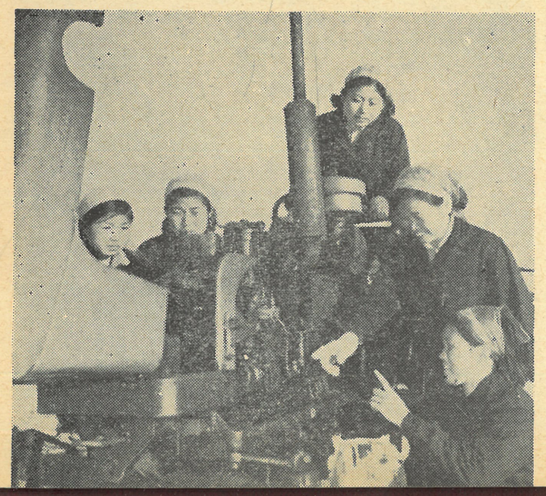
An economic agitation is conducted to encourage the workers to victory



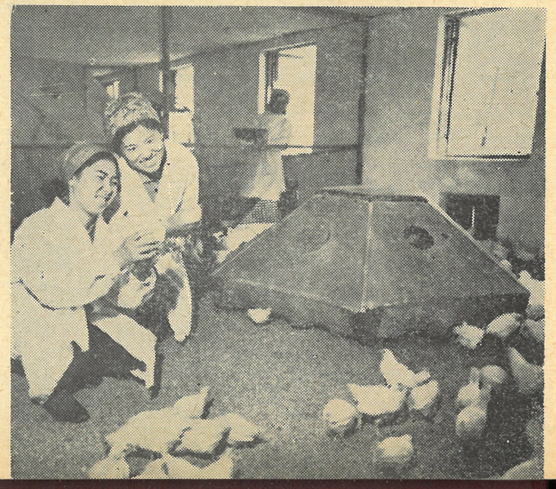
Co-operative fields seethe with rice-transplanting that promises another bumper harvest

Humus-potted maize-seedlings, too, are transplanted by machines

All of co-op farmers strive to learn how to drive a tractor



More chicken and eggs to the people



Second Seven-Year Plan—a Splendid Blueprint of Socialist Construction in Our Country

In his historic speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" delivered at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a new original exposition of the essential character and mission of the people's government embodying the Juche idea and tasks for strengthening and developing it and unfolded a bright blueprint of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a grand and gigantic programme of socialist economic construction previously unknown in the history of the socialist construction in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the tasks to produce annually at the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain; and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland. The long-range plan envisages an increase of industrial production at the high average annual rate of 12.1 per cent and a jump of 2.2 times in total industrial output value in the plan period.

This is indeed a grand fighting goal which opens a bright vista before our people.

The new long-term plan is a grand programme of economic construction unparalleled either in the rate of growth or in scale; it is an inspiring banner powerfully rousing our people again to a new struggle and victory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace."

The Second Seven-Year Plan comprising magnificent targets and grand conception—a new programme of socialist construction mapped out by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a plan of Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the economy.

Let us all launch a general march towards the goal of the new Seven-Year Plan!— *poster*

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader our people have carried out an energetic struggle to make the national economy Juche-oriented and laid a firm foundation of the independent national economy capable of meeting in the main the material demand of the country and people through domestic production and supply.

In order to develop our national economy which had already scaled the high eminence of the Six-Year Plan to a new higher stage, it is necessary to expand and strengthen the bases of our own raw materials, fuel and power relying on the domestic resources and establish more new, necessary industrial branches and thus ensure more firmly the Juche character of industry. Accordingly, the new long-range plan sets it as an important task to actively explore the rich and varied natural resources of the country and make an effective use of them, create more new industrial branches, develop the economy in a more diversified and comprehensive way, and solve all problems arising in economic construction by our own efforts and with our own domestic resources in conformity with the actual conditions of our country by accelerating the Juche orientation of the economy still further.

A big stride has been made already in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution. The present task before our people is to raise the general technical level of our national economy on a higher plane by expanding and advancing the achieved success.

The new long-term plan sets it as another important task to highly modernize all branches of industry through the extensive introduction of comprehensive mechanization and automation, industrialize and modernize agriculture and accelerate the general modernization of the national economy and attain the high development of productive force, thus enabling all the working people to produce more material wealth with less labour expenditure.

The new long-range plan also sets it as an important task to quickly attain the world level in the domain of science by giving priority to scientific research and place all the productive and technological processes, methods of production and management activities on a new scientific basis as a whole by accelerating the scientification of the national economy.

Really, the policy of increasing the power of the economic foundation of socialism and raising the people's living standard still higher by stepping up Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy is a most correct and wise policy, because the policy was put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with his deep penetration into the requirement of socialist and communist construction for building an independent economy, the realistic demand of our developing national economy which had already scaled the high peak of the Six-Year Plan and into the objective conditions of economic construction at present.

This constitutes an original, strategic policy newly indicating the way of laying solid material and technological foundations of socialism and successfully conquering the material fortress of communism by one's own efforts under any circumstances.

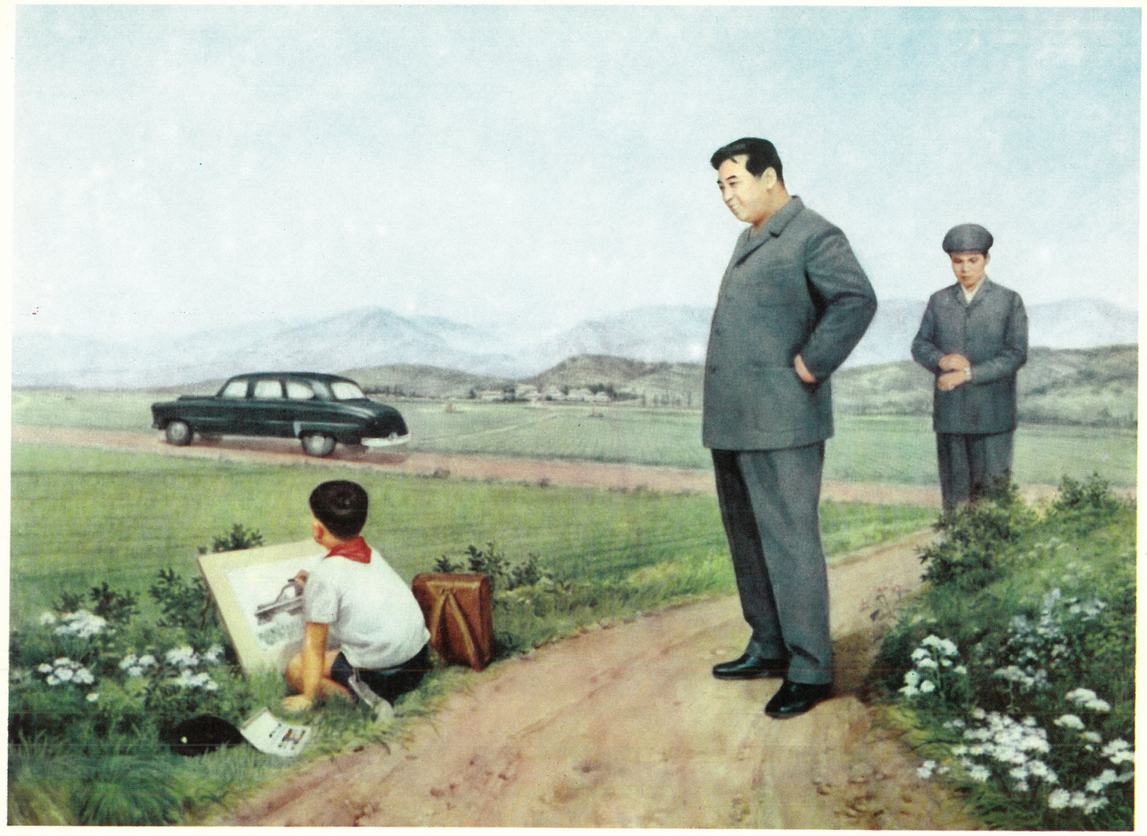
The Second Seven-Year Plan has a really profound significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people and accomplishment of the cause of socialist and communist construction.

The new long-range plan will occasion an epochal turn in making our country a more developed socialist industrial power, strengthening the political and economic might of our Republic beyond comparison and converting our country into the people's paradise good to live in.

This plan will also make all conditions matured better for the complete victory of socialism and help our people go up to a higher peak of socialism by further strengthening the material and technological foundations of socialism and raising the material and cultural living standard of the people still higher.

Today our people and women are energetically endeavouring to carry out the tasks set forth by the great leader in the Second Seven-Year Plan and New Year Address for this year.

When the Second Seven-Year Plan, which embodied the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and was laid out in accordance with his grand conception, is carried out, our people will enjoy a worthy life, more independent and creative, in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.



He Makes a Halt Though He Is Busy

Benign fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung was walking down a country road lined with beautiful wild flowers in full bloom.

He called at a co-operative field that finished rice-transplanting just now, and brightly showed the co-op farmers the way of reaping a bumper crop this year too. Now he was about to resume his long journey of on-the-spot guidance.

Satisfactorily looking at the rice plants growing vigorously, the fatherly leader turned his steps towards his waiting car, when he came to a sudden halt.

He saw a little boy absorbed in drawing a picture by the roadside.

The fatherly leader walked up quietly behind the boy.

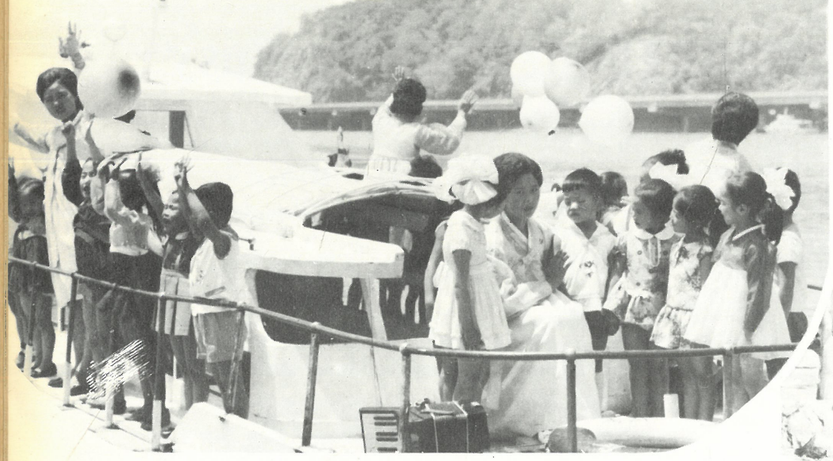
He was drawing the picture of the fatherly leader's car.

A benignant smile beamed over the face of the fatherly leader looking at the skill of the boy and picturing in his mind a talented painter of tomorrow who would make the fatherland shine.

The dusk was gathering and the fatherly leader had to make a long trip. Nevertheless, he did not get on the car until the boy finished his drawing.

Showing his boundless warm love for a boy along a country road lined with the wild flowers in beautiful bloom, the fatherly leader now resumed his long journey of on-the-spot guidance full of great affection.

Mangyongdae in Blooming April



Women and children going to Mangyongdae by ship on the Taedong-gang River

Members of the delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan calling at Mangyongdae where the fatherly leader was born

Our foreign friends from various countries make a visit to Mangyongdae

From Nursery to University

With motherly love

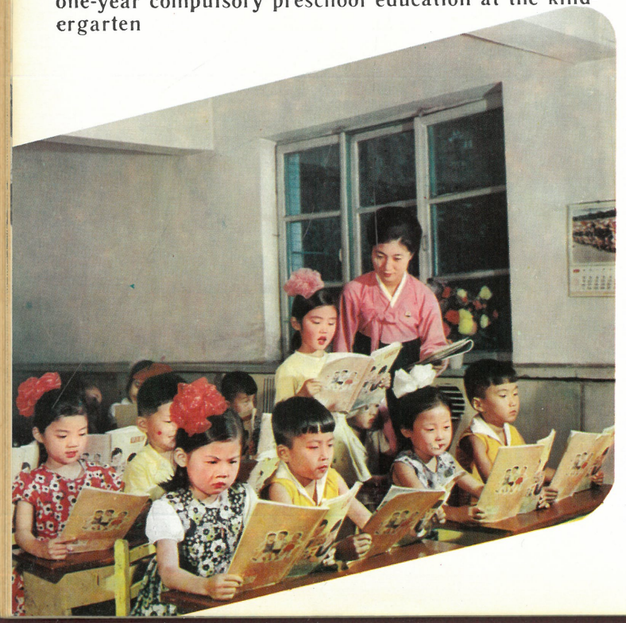
Any place of our country is good to live in whether it may be a small timber-village at the foot of Mt. Paek-du-san or a hamlet in a solitary island in the West Sea.

You would find our children and youth who are merrily playing and studying to their hearts' content in the best and finest building there.

Nothing can be compared with the boundless happiness of our younger generation who are learning and growing up with nothing to envy in the world under the infinitely warm loving care of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!

Basking in the rays of the "Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children" and the "Theses on Socialist Education" set forth by the fatherly leader, our children and youth are being trained into revolutionary cadres with living knowledge and technology necessary for the revolution and construction of our country, and into reserves of revolution who possess profound knowledge, good moral character and strong body.

Preparations are made for school education through one-year compulsory preschool education at the kindergarten



Heuristic teaching enables the pupils to assimilate the knowledge they have acquired
—at a primary school—

They have nothing to envy in the world

Knowledge obtained from books becomes firm through practice
—at a senior middle school—

Towards the highest peak of modern science
— at a university —

1956	Introduction of the universal compulsory primary education system
1958	Introduction of the universal compulsory secondary education system
1967	Introduction of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education
1972	Introduction of the universal 11-year compulsory education

Korean Women

They are learning from the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

At a factory college where they study while on the job

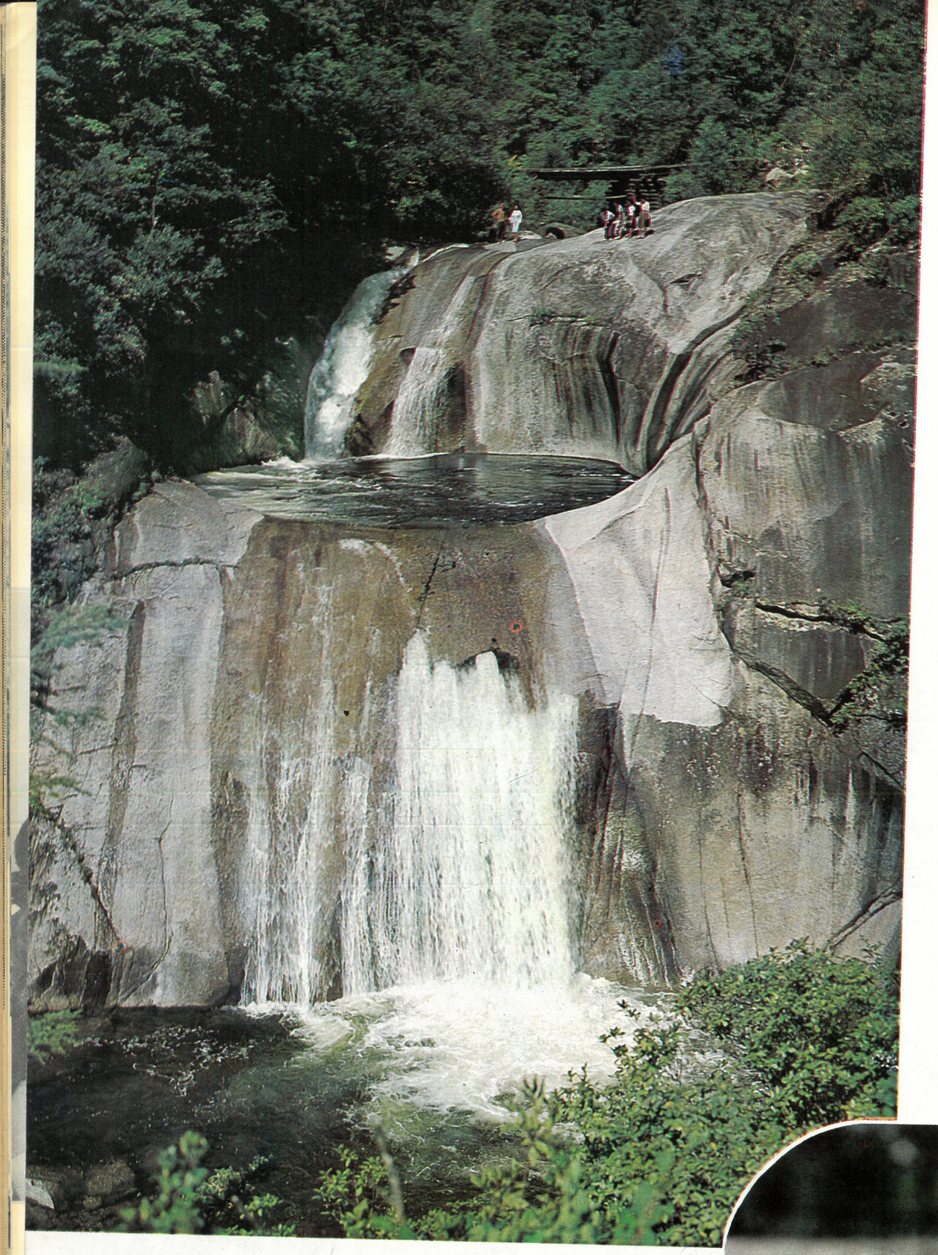
At the evening course of a college

Studying While Working

Women study for 2 or 3 hours a day

Co-op farmers make a deep study of the Juche-based method of farming
—At an agricultural science and technology propaganda hall—

At a pleasant time for the spread of song



Samdaejik Falls in Chuul

Kumgang *Chorong* (Kumgang Bellflower)

A genus of the order campanulaceae, it is a special plant found only in our country. It was discovered first in Mt. Kumgang-san; and its flower is bell-like, hence its name Kumgang bellflower.

The blue and purple flower blooms in August and September. Its flower being beautiful and rare, it is protected as a natural monument.

Under Brilliant Rays of Juche-Oriented Education

Since the first day of his revolutionary activity, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has regarded education as a part of revolutionary works, put forward an original educational idea and theory at every stage of the revolutionary development and given wise guidance in educational work, and thus established a superior socialist educational system in our country enabling everyone to carry on his study all through his life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In our country today there is no one without education and none gives up his studies halfway; everyone continues his study all through his life."

At the Period of Peaceful Construction after Liberation

At this period the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung abolished Japanese imperialism's colonial system of slave education, and set up a popular, democratic educational system.

As a result, over 10,000 students studied at 15 colleges and universities in 1949 in our country which had not a single college at the time of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. In 1949 primary schools increased in number 2.8 times than in 1944 before liberation, and junior and senior middle schools 22 times, and specialized schools 12 times respectively.

After liberation when the economic situation in our country was very difficult, the measures were taken to exempt the children of poor families from tuition fees and provide the students of specialized schools and colleges and universities with state scholarships.

The working people came to receive systematic education at a school of the Korean alphabet, adult school and incumbent cadres training centre, which constituted a system of studying while working. And they were trained into technicians and specialists through correspondence and evening courses of the colleges and universities.

Thus, the working people and their sons and daughters freed themselves from ignorance and illiteracy, and preparations for the introduction of a universal compulsory primary education system was completed.

At the Period of Great Fatherland Liberation War

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reorganized the educational work on a war footing and gave sagacious guidance in the education for the school-age children and the training of native cadres.

Pupils and students continued their studies at their schools that were moved to safety places, and schools for bereaved children and disabled soldiers' schools as well as orphans' schools were set up to ensure nurture and education to the bereaved children of patriotic martyrs, war orphans and honoured disabled soldiers. In those areas liberated from the rule of US imperialism and its stooges, the reactionary system of slave education was eliminated, and a measure was taken to enforce democratic education.

Especially, in spite of the hard situation during the Fatherland Liberation War, student soldiers were called back from the front to the colleges to continue their studies so that a satisfactory solution was brought about to the problem of the nation's cadres necessary for the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

At the Postwar Period of Constructing the Foundations of Socialism

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified that the educational work at this period was to train a huge army of native cadres by improving higher and technical education, rapidly raise the general cultural level of all the working people by introducing a compulsory secondary education system and strengthen ideo-

logical work for imbuing them with socialist ideology; and he wisely led the struggle to translate them into reality.

Thus, the universal compulsory primary education system was introduced in 1956, and in 1958 universal compulsory secondary education system was established for the first time in the East. In particular, tuition fees were abolished in primary schools in 1956, and from 1959 the system of universal free education was enforced in all educational institutions in our country.

In the First Five-Year Plan period, the colleges and universities increased to 78, and in 1960 more than 133,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists were trained up.

In that year over 20 factory colleges were set up with a student enrollment of more than 49,000.

Besides, more than one million workers and peasants studied at primary and secondary adult schools, and attained the level of primary school and junior middle school graduate or above with success.

At the Period of Full-Scale Promotion of Socialist Construction

The great leader made clear that in this period we should train a large number of scientific and technical cadres, extensively raise the cultural and technical standards of the whole working people, and bring up the younger generation to be all-round, competent builders of communism; then he energetically led the whole Party and the entire people in the struggle for their implementation.

Thus, the system of universal nine-year compulsory technical education was enforced from 1967.

In 1966 colleges and universities swelled to 98, and in 1969, factory colleges to 35.

In 1966, the number of college and university graduates showed a 1.2-fold increase over 1962, and that of higher technical school and secondary specialized school graduates 3.2 fold; in that year over 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists were working in every field of the national economy. And kindergarten children exceeded 790,000.

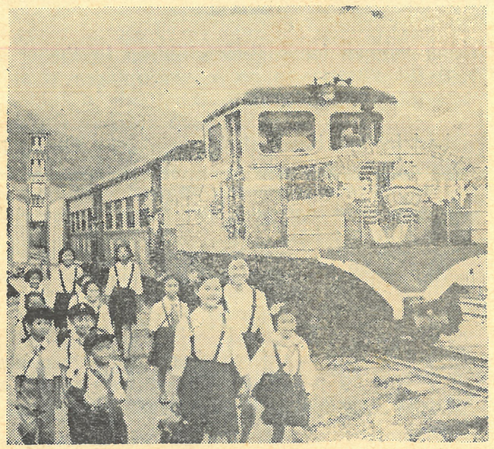
Since 1972 universal 11-year compulsory education has been in force which gives one-year compulsory preschool education and ten-year compulsory school education.

In our country, there are more than 10,000 educational establishments of all levels including over 150 universities and colleges, and more than 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens. And over 8.6 million children and students, or half the population, are studying free of charge and growing up at state expense.

All our people continue their studies all through their life not only under the regular educational system but also under the educational system of studying while on the job which consists of educational forms such as working people's senior middle school, factory higher specialized school, factory college, correspondence and evening courses and the regular study system of cadres and working people.

An army of intellectuals numbering one million have grown up and are managing the state, economic and cultural institutions with credit in our country, and the entire working people on the cultural and technical level of middle school graduate or above are vigorously marching ahead following the road indicated by the "Theses on Socialist Education" in this land where a new era of socialist civilization has opened.

A School Train in a Timber-village



The children of Ryonhwa Village go to school by the school train sent by the fatherly leader

A passenger train is operated for the children of Ryonhwa Village, Huchang County, Ryanggang Province in the mountain region of the Rangrim range that rises 2,100 metres above the sea. The name of this train is not included in the railroad timetable of our country.

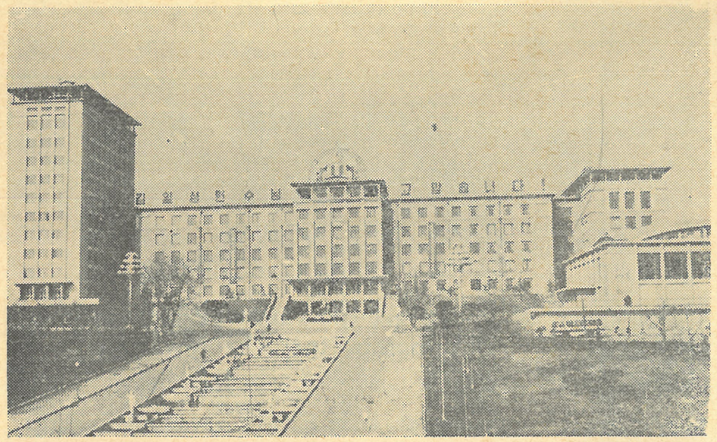
The train runs for the pupils of the timber-village in the Rangrim range.

The fatherly leader graciously sent the school train to 19 children of this timber-village out of concern for their distance of 8 km to go to school.

Similar stories could be told of other remote mountain villages; the fatherly leader bestowed great favour of sending the blissful school trains respectively to the children in an out-of-the-way hamlet in Manpo, and to the children in the Paekmu Plateau some time ago.

Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

A song to the accompaniment of *Kayagum* performed by the children of the palace art circle



A view of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace stands high on the scenic Changdaejae Hillock along the Taedong-gang River.

In 1956 when our country was yet in difficult circumstances, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave instructions on building the students and children's palaces in Pyongyang and Kaesong, selected the building site in this picturesque place with a fine view in Pyongyang and gave detailed guidance even to its designing and construction, interior facilities and decorations.

Under the solicitude of the great leader the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace was founded on September 30, 1963.

The palace occupies an area of 110,000 square metres; it is a 13-storied building with a floor space of 50,000 square metres.

It has some 500 rooms furnished with various up-to-date facilities, experimental appliances, gymnastic apparatus, and musical instruments. It has also many other study rooms, a theatre with a seating capacity of 1,500, a gymnasium with accommodation for 1,200, and a library comprising over 100,000 volumes and with reading rooms containing seats for 200.

The palace is fitted up with more than 200 research rooms and facilities for various activities, which enable over 10,000 students and children to receive extra-curricular lessons and conduct extra-curricular activities everyday in compliance with their desires and aptitude.

Experimental appliances, reagent, overalls, sports wears and dancing costume—everything necessary for their study and activities is being always afforded with the state funds.

Now, in those palaces built in various parts of the country including Pyongyang and Kaesong cities, the sons and daughters of the working people consolidate their knowledge gained at school and acquire basic knowledge of science and technology according to their hopes and request, and thus bring into full bloom their scientific talent and artistic ability.

A Day At a Factory Nursery

Working women leave their children in the care of the nursery to go to work-places

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The nurseries and kindergartens which have already been set up should be better equipped and more efficiently managed so that women can engage in production, free from care, while their children are brought up well."

Nursery and kindergarten can be found in any places of our country where women work, and they are always open to all children and their mothers.

Sometime ago, I visited a nursery attached to the Changrim Prospecting Machine Factory. What I saw and heard during a day's stay there made me fully realize again the superiority of our state system of nursing and educating the children instituted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A Cosy House

Changrim is a small workers' district between mountains. From the Changrim station I could take a bird's-eye view of the whole district.

A lucid stream skirts the village surrounded by rugged mountain ridges. Comely dwelling houses stand in a row neatly. A cosy two-storey-ed house caught my eye.

It is the very nursery of the Changrim Prospecting Machine Factory.

Led by the head of the nursery Chong Pil Gyun, I saw round it.

There is a reverently-appointed "Room for Learning from Marshal Kim Il Sung" at the right of its entrance hall.

As can be seen in any other nurseries of our country, it has the sunny children's rooms, a play room with 1,500-odd various playthings, a medical office furnished with highly-effective medicines, and a sick children's ward, a cuisine for preparing nutritious food, a bath room, an open-air bath place, and a kitchen, etc.

37 nursery school teachers are bringing up and educating 250-odd children.

This factory nursery in the mountain village is also basking in the great love and warm solicitude of the fatherly leader who gives all the best things to the children saying that they are the "king" of the country.

Looking at the loving children dancing and singing merrily I stepped into the next rooms.

Suckling-Time

The siren blew long while I was looking round various rooms together with the nursery head.

"It's already suckling-time," said she looking at her watch.

It was the time-siren coming out of the Changrim Prospecting Machine Factory close by the nursery.

Presently the working mothers came into the front gate of the nursery. The siren signaling for suckling-time reminded me of the following phrase of the "Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" instituted by the fatherly leader.

"The state ... guarantees the mothers with babies the suckling-time during working hours.

"The state reduces the working hours of the mothers with many children on full pay."

Irrespective of their occupations, our women with babies are given the suckling-time during working hours while receiving the wages equal to eight-hour labour.

In bygone days under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our women had been fired out from their workplaces on the "charge" of childbirth or they had to work laying their babies at the edge of the fields under the scorching sun. But today their situation has changed beyond recognition.

I could picture in my mind the smiling faces of the working mothers spending a happy time while giving the breast to their darling babies at scores of thousands of nurseries that form a complete network over the country.

Female Doctor of Nursery

I was deeply impressed, too, with the fact that the nursery was bringing up the children healthily.

"They say our nursery children have a taller height, broader chest, and heavier weight than the state normal standard," said a nursery doctor proudly.

As a matter of fact, all the nursery children including sucklings have a strong body with a ruddy complexion.

The nursery feeds the children sufficiently with various kinds of food and snacks suiting their age and taste according to nutritive standard. The cuisine is full of 150-odd dainty, nourishing food and tonics, which are supplied to the children upon deliberation by a nursery school teacher in charge of the cuisine and the nursery doctor.

Moreover medical service is carried on free of charge in the nursery in accordance with the system of universal free medical treatment which is in force in our country.

Like all other nurseries, the nursery had a medical specialist, who is in charge of the medical office and the sick children's ward.

Her daily routine begins with a medical examination of the nursery children.

If there is any child who is not so seriously ill as to be hospitalized, she commits him to the children's ward attached for treatment.

So, their health is protected well; their mothers are able to actively participate in their social life without any worries.

Sincerity of Nursery School Teachers

I was about to leave the nursery of the Changrim Prospecting Machine Factory, a cradle of happiness for the children, after a day's stay there, when a postman delivered a letter to the head of the nursery.

It came from Kim Ryon Suk, a woman designer of the Changrim Prospecting Machine Factory, who placed her child under the care of the nursery to make a business trip. It reads as follows:

"...I'm worried about whether my Sok Chol has been in a fret these days, or not.

"Leaving my child in the care of the nursery school teachers I arrived at my destination. Now my heart swells with warmest gratitude to the fatherly leader's incomparably great favour for us women.

"A woman engineer sharing a room with me is also carrying on her task having put out her two sons to a nursery and a kindergarten.

"What a wonderful thing it is! Every condition is ensured for women so that they may take up

A nursery school teacher takes good care of children

an occupation according to their hope and request and devote their intelligence and energies to their work..."

According to the head of the nursery Chong Pil Gyun, not only the designer Kim Ryon Suk but many other mothers with babies leave their children in the care of the nursery and go on official business, take a short course of study or receive lessons at college for the correspondence course.

So, it is natural that our women should make innovations as one of the two wheels of the revolution by placing their children under the care of such dependable nursery school teachers.

Honour bulletin board and flash-news board of this factory were reporting the labour successes and beautiful stories of the working mothers in their vigorous struggle upholding the new Seven-Year Plan and the New Year Address for this year made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thus, I left the nursery with a joy of witnessing the blissful aspects of the nursery children who were growing up healthily and the happy faces of their mothers under the benefit of the excellent system of nursing and educating the children established thanks to the boundless loving care of the fatherly leader.

Nursery school teacher Pak Son Ae says, "I too grew up in this nursery"

Kim Dong Chun

Rallying Broad Sections of Women Closely around Women's Union Organizations

The Korean Democratic Women's Union (KDWU) was founded on November 18, 1945 under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. In no more than 6 months after its founding, the Women's Union strengthened and developed into a mass women's organization embracing over 600,000 women of all walks of life.

This was thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who advanced a Juche-based policy for building the Women's Union and wisely led its work.

On the basis of a scientific penetration into the nature of the immediate anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the tasks before the women's movement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that the Women's Union should be strengthened and developed into a democratic women's organization representing various strata of women.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"All women except a handful of pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and other reactionary elements should be admitted to the Women's Union organizations, irrespective of their religious belief and property status, so that they are united around our Party and people's power."

The policy put forth by the great leader was a Juche-based and original one that scientifically reflected the requirements of the development of our revolution and the actual conditions of the women's movement at that time and that most thoroughly embodied the class and mass lines of our Party.

The great leader not only presented the policy on strengthening and developing the women's organizations into a mass organization but also led our women to carry it through successfully.

Despite the claims of his busy life of taking upon himself and directing all state affairs, the great leader went as far as Haeju far away from Pyongyang, where he formed the Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the KDWU. In May 1946 several months after that, he saw that the First Conference of the KDWU was convened, and gave the Women's Union cadres valuable teachings.

Saying that what was particularly important in uniting the broad sections of women firmly around the Women's Union organizations was to strengthen the basic organizations of the Women's Union, the great leader stressed that Women's Union cadres should go to farm villages and factories to directly take in hand the work of organizing the working women.

Upholding the great leader's teachings, the Women's Union attached importance to work with the working women and saw that its cadres should go among the women workers and peasants and other workwomen.

As a matter of fact, there were many shortcomings because the Women's Union was still young and its cadres were inexperienced in those days. The union's organizational work was mostly centred on the residential quarters and towns such as the seats of provinces, municipalities, counties and sub-counties.

Of course, the women in residential districts should all be rallied under the Women's Union organizations and given organizational training, but this was not enough.

Remedying such shortcomings, the Women's Union cadres personally went to factories and farm villages to explain and propagate the great leader's teaching and the Party's policies, its embodiment, among the women. And they tirelessly educated them through news explanations and political lectures.

The Women's Union cadres not only educated and guided women everywhere they were working including factories, rural villages and fishing hamlets but also learned much from them.

The working women of our country had an intense hatred for the old system and an ardent desire to build a new democratic Korea, because they had suffered most from oppression and exploitation under colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. Now that the Women's Union organizations struck firm roots among the working women they could develop into a more powerful mass organization.

As a result of the successful carrying out of the great leader's policy on rallying all the women firmly around the revolutionary organization, they were all enlisted in the KDWU organizations, irrespective of their religious belief and property status. Thus they came to turn out actively in the work for enforcing the democratic reforms upholding the line to build a revolutionary democratic base.

A great number of our women who had been tied down only to toilsome domestic chores dynamically joined in the stream of grand struggle to rehabilitate and construct factories. And the women who became now the master of land sowed the seeds of bumper harvest and assiduously tended them with the result that our liberated fatherland was able to enjoy a rich crop.

Wherever the Women's Union organizations were active, the song of loyalty sung by women rang out far and wide over the earth.

Female Group Dance

"AZALEAS OF THE HOMELAND"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The education of the working people in revolutionary traditions must be made more profound."

Female group dance "Azaleas of the Homeland" is a piece of dance founded on the historic fact that the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) under the personal command of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced into the Musan area in the homeland in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Depicting the anti-Japanese guerrillas' revolutionary and cheerful life and their ardent love for their homeland, it greatly contributes to the education of the working people in revolutionary traditions.

In its first part the piece shows a whirlpool of various emotions and ardent love for the fatherland of the women guerrillas of the KPRA who set foot on the soil of the homeland which they longed for waking or sleeping.

Holding fragrant full-blown red azaleas in their arms, the women guerrillas dance in graceful and soft rhythm to sweet music, portraying boundless joy and excited deep emotion embraced in their dear fatherland.

In the second part it unfolds a happy life to be lived by our women in the liberated fatherland.

Changing from a smooth dance movement to a dynamic one to the tune of "Song of Women's Liberation", the women guerrillas represent our women who would stride in the liberated country.

A scene from the female group dance, "Azaleas of the Homeland"

In the third part, it gives a presentation of the firm determination of the soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to fight on stoutly for the freedom and liberation of the country and for the victory of revolution under the sagacious leadership of the great leader.

After expressing their excited feeling through energetic movements of dancing, the women guerrillas are dispersed all around to admire the rivers and mountains of the fatherland absorbedly, and carefully put a flower and a handful of soil of the fatherland in their bosoms.

In the last scene, the women guerrillas get together and make a firm resolve to fight devotedly for the victory of revolution following the leadership of the great leader with an illuminating smile of optimism picturing to themselves their happy life they would lead under his loving care in the homeland to be liberated.

Like this, the group dance "Azaleas of the Homeland" excellently depicts with a high level of artistic skill the ardent love for the fatherland and revolutionary optimism for the future of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. The piece of dance is received with much appreciation not only by the Korean people but also by the revolutionary peoples the world over.

Impression about Happy Korean Women

Mindful of Freeing Women even from Heavy Burden of Household Chores

— From Account of Travels in Our Country by Mohammed Mugtaba Hussain Bhathi, Pakistan —

To free themselves from the heavy burden of the household chores is women's age-long cherished desire. At the same time it is the indispensable requisites to the revolutionization and working-classization of women through elevating their social status and role.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung set forth it as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution to free the Korean women from the heavy burden of household chores at the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We have to launch a widespread technical renovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy so that we will narrow down to a considerable extent the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores. These are precisely the three major tasks of the technical revolution which we should aim to fulfil in the next few years."

In order to free women from the heavy burden of household chores the great leader President Kim Il Sung saw to it that more of rice-cooking plants, bakehouses and noodles-producing plants were built above all and that the processing of different kinds of complementary food products was developed on a large scale.

Like this in Korea all the foodstuffs are processed by industrial methods and supplied so that women can prepare meals quickly and easily at home.

At the same time large quantities of domestic refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking-pots and other modern kitchen utensils have been manufactured and supplied so that women need not spend so much time in the kitchen and in doing general household chores. Furthermore, the great leader President Kim Il Sung saw to it that water service has been introduced in all rural villages to enable the rural women to enjoy a modern life.

In bygone days the women had to carry heavy water-jars on their heads for a long distance. But, now they use a clean and filtrated service water. Therefore, they make diverse use of water in rice-cooking, washing their clothes and taking a bath in their own houses.

A large majority of the countries in the world have not yet realized to lay water lines in the countryside.

Really happy are the Korean women under the warm loving care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

How I Envy You!

Eva Palmer, Sweden

The Korean children are provided with a good place for happiness.

All of children are growing up at the nurseries and kindergartens in Korea.

This collective education is very excellent, I think.

I made visits to several creches and saw cheerful, healthy and happy little ones there. Really, the women and children of Korea are enjoying an infinite happiness at their hearts' content. How I envy you!

Korean Women Developing Their Conviction and Abilities

— From Note of Impression of Masako Yamashita Who Visited Our Country as a Member of Delegation of Women Activists of Japan Socialist Party —

In Korea, land of Juche, women study in earnest to train themselves as able political workers, talented technicians and managerial functionaries. Many attend higher technical schools in factories in order to acquire a high level of skill. They work at their work places in the morning and receive lessons in the afternoon. Even those who are not enrolled in the schools take part in the technical studies held once a week. Women can freely handle highly automated complex machines. A mass campaign is unfolded among them to acquire more than one technique.

Studying has become the first and foremost task for those who make revolution. They study for two hours a day. They attend a lecture meeting every Wednesday and have a four-hour group study every Saturday.

Before liberation the Korean women were illiterate and their levels of ideology, culture and consciousness were low.

Thanks to the far-reaching plan and correct leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, illiteracy was abolished in a short span of time and political awareness and revolutionary thinking rose quickly.

In Korea you will often hear people say that work with people should be properly conducted. People form the basis of everything. It is they who can solve all problems. The success in transforming society and remaking nature depends after all on work with people. The ideological revolution is considered the prime task and they study under the slogan "One for all, all for one", helping each other. The study plan is as strictly executed as the production plan is done. The study campaign aims at working-classizing and revolutionizing women. It is designed to free them completely from the old ideas, outmoded culture and backward customs of life and equip them with communist ideology and heighten their cultural level.

To this end, they devote deep study to "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works" and learn the revolutionary history of the great leader.

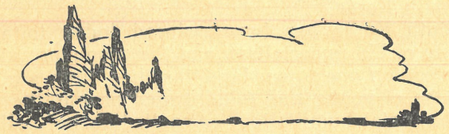
At the mothers' schools a campaign for reading one hundred times the book entitled "Let Us Learn from Kang Ban Sok" is conducted. The Korean women are marching ahead vigorously with courage and strength, hopes and confidence, turning one of the two wheels of socialist construction.

Labour is regarded as an honourable and enjoyable thing by the Korean women

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

KIM IL SUNG

Country of Morning Calm



PAGYON FALLS

In Sansong-ri 24 kilometres away from Kaesong City, there is Pagyon Falls, one of well-known waterfalls of our country.

From here Sansong-ri you may get a view of a towering mountain of Taehong-san with a deep valley. And there is a granite cliff over which the Pagyon Falls gushes.

Upstream there is a cauldron-shaped pond named "pagyon." And the basin of the falls forms another large pond 40 metres in diameter and it has been called "Komo-dam."

To the sightseer standing by the "Komo-dam" the falls presents a grand and beautiful view as if the Milky Way plunging from the sky down to the valley.

Besides grandiose appearance, another boast of the Pagyon Falls is its wall-like cliffs surrounding it. It is covered with azaleas in spring, clad in verdure in summer and painted in scarlet-tinged leaves in autumn. This adds beauty to the landscape.

In August 1957 the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung came in person to the Pagyon Falls and gave instruction on making this place a fine cultural recreation centre for the working people.

Thanks to the teachings of the great leader and his warm loving care, Pagyon has become even more beautiful.

At the sites selected personally by the fatherly leader, there appeared modern holiday home buildings, stores, dining halls and cultural recreation facilities around the falls.

Pagyon Falls is always thronged with working people.

The Country's Reunification Is Loftiest National Aspiration of Our People

For a long space of history our country had been proud of a unified state, and the Korean people is a resourceful and unyielding, homogeneous nation with a single language and culture that has struggled and lived sharing life and death, sweets and bitters at all times.

However, for over 33 years since the August 15 Liberation our one and the same territory has been divided into two and our nation of same blood been separated into the north and the south, which has brought untold national hardships and sufferings to our people.

The south Korean people are now subjected to colonial slavery in their own land, trampled underfoot by the US imperialist aggressors.

To reunify the divided homeland at the earliest possible date is the supreme national task the solution of which brooks no delay and it is becoming more pressing demand with the lapse of time, because national reunification is essentially a question of ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale."

National sovereignty is a sacred and inviolable right for each nation.

Only when each nation has sovereignty, can it defend its dignity and honour, and guarantee the prosperity and progress of its country and the happiness of people.

The question of our country's reunification is a question that arose because of the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their partition of our country, which resulted in the complete violation of our people's national sovereignty.

That's why the question of our country's reunification as to taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale is an urgent demand the realization of which brooks not a moment's delay.

Another reason why the national reunification is raised as the most urgent demand is that the territorial division and national split have caused untold national misfortune and hardships to our people.

Hairs of wives who were separated from their husbands in their youth are turning gray, and those children who parted from their parents in their infancy have now grown up to be fathers and mothers themselves with their own children. However, they can not yet know their fate each other.

Furthermore, owing to the territorial division and national split the gap between the north and the south is ever widening in all fields of politics, economy and culture as days go by, and it has prevented the co-ordinated use of the nation's natural resources and the talents of the people for the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people.

The national split has caused unbearable sufferings and distresses particularly to the people in south Korea.

South Korea has been reduced today to a colony of US imperialism, and the people are in "slavery on one's own land" as they often say. In case of young and middle-aged people, they suffer racial humiliation, compelled to be used for the "bulwark against communism" according to the aggressive demand of the US imperialists.

The south Korean national industry has been reduced to an appendage to foreign exploiters, and agriculture is undergoing a serious crisis and people are in extreme distress unprecedented in history.

The national culture and the beautiful manners and customs peculiar to the Korean people are utterly trampled down; Yankee-style corrupt immorality and depravity and the Japanese manners and ways of life prevail in the whole land of south Korea, and even community of nation of our people is becoming extinct.

As proved by all these facts, the split itself forms a flagrant infringement of our nation's sovereignty and trampling down of our country's tradition and history as well as the will and aspiration of our people.

The national division forced by outside forces should not last any longer, and our country should be reunified by all means.

To put an end to the country's division and reunify the divided homeland is the greatest national duty of the entire Korean people at present and the most urgent, supreme national task the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay.

In consideration of the unanimous desire of the whole nation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has put forward most fair and reasonable policies and proposals for national reunification, and wisely led the entire patriotic forces of our nation to the realization of the country's reunification.

Following the way indicated by the great leader, the entire peoples of the north and the south have carried on a persistent struggle to put an end to the territorial division and national split and meet the country's reunification actively.

But, the country's reunification is not yet realized, though a generation went by since the division of the country. It is entirely due to the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to perpetuate the national split.

The US imperialist aggressors who occupied south Korea are now viciously manoeuvring to create "two Koreas" and grasp south Korea forever as their raw material and military base.

Following the US imperialist aggressors' interference in the internal affairs of our country and their splitting plot, the Japanese militarists, who burn with the overseas expansion ambition, are dead set against our independent and peaceful reunification while intensifying their economic, political and military infiltration into south Korea.

Under the instigation of the US and Japanese aggressors, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique run amuck to perpetuate the national split relying on the outside forces in an attempt to maintain their crumbling system of military fascist dictatorship for even a little longer.

Under the pretext of the "threat of invasion from the north" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique raise an "anti-communist" din to inflame the hostile spirit against us and create mistrust and discord between the north and the south. Moreover they have brought in military equipment and ceaselessly carried out military manoeuvres, and intensified military provocations thereby aggravating the tension.

Besides, the puppet clique viciously machinate to check the growing enthusiasm of the people and aggravate the division by stepping up their fascist repression of the patriotic and democratic forces of south Korea that demand the democratization of society and the country's reunification.

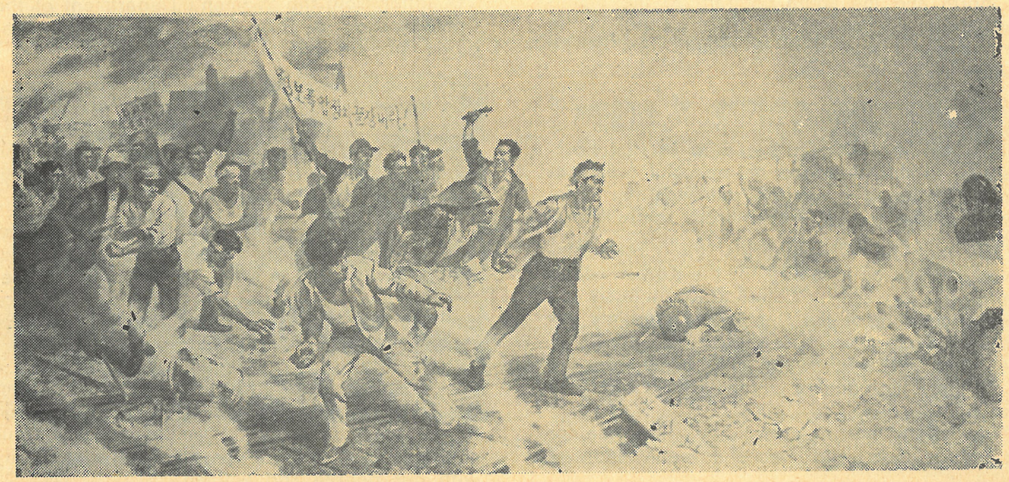
Moreover, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are making desperate efforts to rig up "two Koreas" by making Korea's division an accomplished fact internationally, vociferating "simultaneous entry to the UN" and the "separate entry to the UN".

The internal and external splittists' machination to create "two Koreas" constitutes a wanton violation of the national independence, sovereignty and dignity of the Korean people and a grave threat to peace in Korea and Asia.

Our people never tolerate their "two Koreas" plot to divide the country and people for ever.

Under the banner of reunification our people will certainly realize a great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of national reunification and smash the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists by the united efforts of the nation, and thus accomplish the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

South Korean people fight against fascist terrorism of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique



Withdrawal of US Imperialist Aggression Troops from South Korea Is Prerequisite to Solution of Korean Reunification Question

— From solidarity letters of women's union organizations of various countries for the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union —

Accomplishing the country's independent reunification is the supreme national task for our people today which admits of no delay.

The peoples and women of many countries throughout the world are expressing their full support to and solidarity with our struggle for the independent reunification of the country.

The following are some of resolutions and letters from the women's union organizations of various countries to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

A council meeting of National Federation of Indian Women adopted a resolution on Korea. It reads as follows:

"The council meeting of National Federation of Indian Women expresses grave apprehension as to the fact that Korea remains divided into the north and the south contrary to the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people in the north and the south for the reunification of the country.

"Considering the stationing of scores of thousands of the US troops armed with the nuclear weapons in south Korea to be the basic obstacle to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, the meeting demands the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea.

"The meeting fully supports the three principles and five-point policy for the Korean reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

A letter to the following effect came from the CC of the Revolutionary Union of the Congolese Women:

"We extend full support to your struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

"We hold that the Korean question must be immediately solved according to the fair and reasonable resolution adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly on November 18, 1975 advancing the effective way for the solution of the Korean question.

"We emphatically condemn the machinations of the outside forces endangering the Korean reunification against the northern half of Korea.

"We demand also that the Korean question should be settled independently free from interference by the outside forces and in conformity with the inviolable right to self-determination, independence and sovereignty of all the nations recognized by the international law.

"We will stand on your side until you win an ultimate victory."

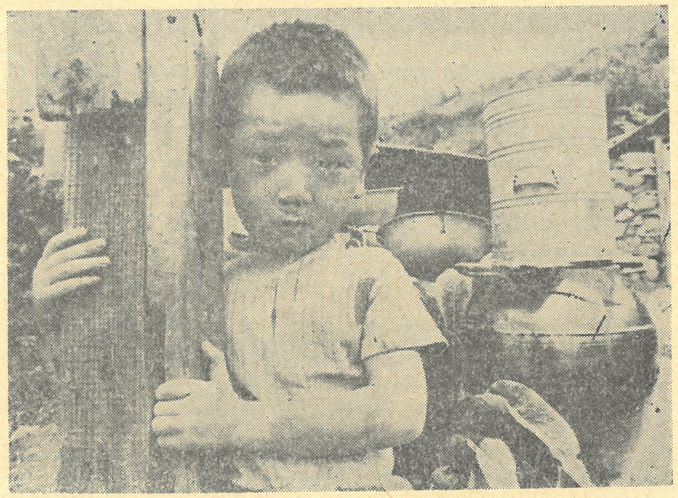
A letter from the Women's Department of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions of Madagascar pointed out as follows:

"The withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea is the prerequisite to the solution of the Korean reunification question. Every effort should be concentrated on the solution of this problem which brooks no delay, using all possible means."

A letter from the General Federation of Syrian Women expressed its heartiest support to the aspiration for the reunification and freedom of the friendly Korean people and the entire Korean women who are fighting to realize the country's reunification as soon as possible.

The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union offers its deep gratitude to the women's union organizations of various countries in the world for their warm solidarity with our people and women.

"When Does Mom Return Home?"



Dusk is gathering thick but a child is waiting for his mother's return with an empty stomach.

Today, too, the infant kid looks hard at the highway under the hill waiting for his mother who went out to work.

There are evidences of dried tears in his cheeks.

"My boy, does your mother come earlier simply because you are waiting here for her? Do go home and wait her," says a passer-by. But the hungry child is longing for his mother to come home leaning against a wooden pole.

The child with a tear-stained face replies, "Mom said she would earn money and boil rice for me."

How much sorry the mother feels for her child whom she left behind at home for money-making.

Now in south Korea the workwomen go to work locking their children in a room or leaving them in the open air lest they should be fired from their jobs. And the countrywomen do farm work putting their kids to sleep at the edge of a field. This is unbearable hardships for them, indeed.

So, even a south Korean publication writes, "Now that mothers go to work leaving their sucklings at home, the babies cry themselves to sleep. And when they awake from sleep they go out the rough road in quest of mothers. There is no alternative for them...They are in constant anxiety."

As long as the anti-popular, reactionary policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is left intact, the south Korean women cannot free themselves from present misfortunes and hardships, nor is it possible to bring a bright smile to the new rising generation.

South Korean children are sold off to alien lands like slaves

Plight of South Korean Children Sold off as "Adopted Children"

Many south Korean children have been sold off to far away alien lands as the so-called "adopted son" or "adopted daughter". They are subjected to inhumane, racial contempt and illtreatment.

A woman, Maripad by name, living in New York, the United States, hurled a two-year-old south Korean child on the cement floor of kitchen and trampled him to death simply because the child would not properly take food she gave to him. Over 100 south Korean children were sold into a circus troupe in New York. They are used as the laughing stock and tool of money-making by the American bourgeois, performing a part of "human-animals"—crowing cocks, barking dogs and chattering monkeys.

What is worse, it is said that the foreign "adoptive

"In south Korea today, a large number of youth and children cannot go to school and students even sell their blood to earn school expenses."

KIM IL SUNG

"THREE GATES OF TORTURES"

In south Korea today they say that the youth and children have to pass "three gates of tortures" if they go through schooling and obtain employment.

The first one is the "gate of tortures for entrance into school", which is difficult of access due to the yearly-increasing "regular school payments" and other scores of miscellaneous fees. Another is the "gate of tortures for lessons" reflecting the plight of the young students and pupils dispirited under the miserable conditions of study. The last one is the "gate of tortures for employment", which screens young graduates through "competition for job" and reduces them to the "high class jobless persons" or "graduate *chige*-carrier".

Now let's probe deeply into them one by one.

"Gate of Tortures for Entrance into School"

A south Korean child needs 8,933,000 *won*, if not more, as the expense of education up to the university.

The sum is almost equivalent to an ordinary south Korean worker's wages for ranging from 35 to 70 years.

Those who have the luck to enter a school must pay various "regular school payments" and more than 80 kinds of miscellaneous impositions.

Accordingly, to the sons and daughters of poor workers and peasants access to schools is difficult.

In south Korea today as many as three million children do not know what a school is like. And among those who managed to enter schools with much efforts, an average of 300,000 students and pupils are expelled from schools every year for not paying the school fees.

"Gate of Tortures for Lessons"

According to the data released by the puppet "Ministry of Education", primary schools in south Korea are short of over 36,000 class-rooms, and the number of those class-rooms unfit for use owing to cloud of dust and leakage of rain attains to over 21,850 in the primary and middle schools alone.

And the number of the jampacked class with more than 71 school kids is as high as 19,000, of which that of the class with 71-80 pupils stands at 14,644, the class with 81-90 pupils 4,169 and the class with 91-100 pupils 89 respectively in south Korean schools.

In the winter of last year an average of 15-20 pupils of each class at the primary schools in Chechon County, North Chungchong Province, were unable to take lessons properly because their hands and feet were benumbed with cold. Even an average of 63 per cent of every class got chilblains in the class-rooms at the girl middle schools in the countyseat of Chechon.

What is worse, the collapse of school-rooms is of frequent occurrence in south Korea; sometimes such deplorable accidents happen during school hours.

To take an instance from the Yangbuk Middle School, Wolsong County, North Kyongsang Province, four pupils and a teacher were wounded seriously on account of the dreadful crumbling of a classroom's ceiling.

"Gate of Tortures for Employment"

According to the data released by the puppet "Ministry of Education", only 5 per cent of the educational college graduates were able to find employment during three years from 1974 to 1976.

A broadcast from south Korea reported that no more than 6 per cent of educational college graduates in February 1977 in North Kyongsang Province, could get a job.

Such being the case, the term "three gates of tortures" is amply justified.

As shown by the abovementioned facts, in south Korea today schools at all levels, which should be seats of learning science and knowledge, have been reduced to objects of plunder for raising war funds by the puppet clique and sites of money-making for the exploiting classes.

The genuine avenue to learning can be opened up for the south Korean youth and children only when the colonial and terroristic rule of US imperialism and its stooges is brought to an end and the country reunified.

parents" vie with another for the children who have been carried by plane from south Korea, gabbling "it is cheaper than getting a dog."

A rascal named Johnson living in California, the United States, took a south Korean girl under the name of "adopted daughter." He treated her with every atrocious cruelty beyond human imagination. Confining the girl in a nauseating dirty room as many as four years, he did not give a regular meal to her properly even once a day and whipped her smartly.

As a result, her whole body was covered with bruise and wounds, and she weighed only 28 kg at the age of 16 from an extreme malnutrition, thus she became a crippled at last unable to move freely.

This is merely an instance of unbearable hardships of the south Korean children who have been sold off abroad as "adopted son" and "adopted daughter."

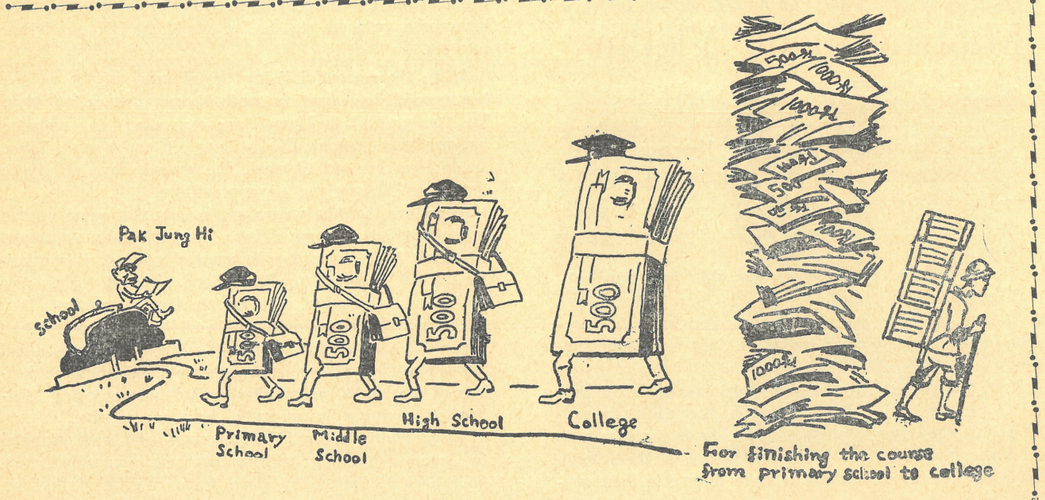
The Pak Jung Hi treacherous clique accumulate wealth and exercise power through oppression and exploitation of the south Korean people at the cost of their death and blood. But, the day will certainly come when they shall be given a stern judgement of history and meet an ignominious end like the preceding traitors.

School Expenses Needed for Finishing the Course from Primary School to College in South Korea

A primay school pupil . .	over 160,000 *won*
A middle school pupil . .	over 1,683,000 *won*
A high school student .	over 2,380,000 *won*
A college student . . .	over 4,710,000 *won*

As seen above 8,933,000 *won* or more must be paid from primary school to college.

This shows that the huge sum is equivalent to the money earned by an ordinary worker in south Korea for 35—70 years.



Though They Are Not Slaves

—Miserable state of women workers in "Pyonghwa Market", Seoul—

Administering Awakening Drugs

Petty enterprises huddle up in the "Pyonghwa Market" lying along the Chonggechon slum of Seoul, south Korea.

Women account for the majority of the hired labourers there. They suffer from hard toil all the year round, under extremely defective working conditions, receiving the starvation wages.

Vicious employers in collusion with the treacherous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique severely sweat women labourers by means of lengthening working hours and increasing the intensity of labour.

The working day of the women labourers in the "Pyonghwa Market" comes up to 14-18 hours on an average, most of them working even on Sunday.

South Korean women are forced to do slave-work in such a suffocating work-place

It is a matter of common practice for the employers to put them to all-night work for a week or more on end, administering awakening drugs to them.

Meanwhile, the villainous employers compel them to do two-hour long "overtime work without allowance" every day by forcing them to come to work an hour earlier and close it an hour later under the pretext of a "new community movement for factories."

"Prison" without the Bars

The factories in the "Pyonghwa Market" are poorly built. Stepping into them, one can hardly distinguish whether they are work-shops or storerooms.

Workrooms were so narrow that garrets have been built up, whose height is no more than 1.5 metres. Women workers, therefore, do their jobs, stooping themselves. What is worse, their workrooms are dusty and choky for the lack of ventilation facilities.

In winter the women labourers work in the unheated cold workrooms, warming up the rooms and sewing machines with their body heat, whereas they suffer from a suffocating heat in summer.

Such pitiful working conditions as in a "prison" without the bars and slave labour cause various kinds of painful occupational diseases to them.

70-80 per cent of the workers there contract occupational diseases such as eye and bronchial trouble. And many of them are suffering from chronic inflammation of the stomach and joint. But they have to carry on their work with difficulty, making a secret of their diseases, because there is danger of their being dismissed in case of disclosure of their illness.

Appeal of a Woman

Though the women workers in the "Pyonghwa Market" toil and moil under the worst conditions, subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression, they receive the starvation wages on which they can hardly eke out a scanty livelihood.

An apprentice gets only 9,000 *won* a month and even those skilled workers in over 10 years of continuous service receive low wages which are less than one-third of the minimum cost of living.

As to the starvation wage a woman worker frankly said:

"I do ironing with no rest from seven in the morning up to nine in the evening for a month without missing a day. But the wage I earn is no more than 15,000 *won*. So, it is usual for me to go without supper; I am not in a position to go to the theatre even once all the year round; I can ill afford to take a bath, far from buying cosmetics for my use."

Such a wretched life is not limited to this woman worker alone.

It is an everyday affair in south Korea—a dark land where people are harshly suppressed by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Therefore, the women workers in the "Pyonghwa Market" come out in the struggle against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and its accomplices, the wicked employers who drive them hard like a slave and make them languish at the bottom of the social scale.

Contempt and Maltreatment, Victim of Cajolement

—Situation of south Korean women sold off abroad—

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught as to the traitorous criminal acts of the south Korean puppet clique.

"Those traitors, turning down our offer to receive millions of unemployed south Koreans into north Korea and give them jobs, are selling out our compatriots to European and American countries as if they were commodities."

Now many south Korean compatriots are being sold off to foreign lands as the victims of the traitorous policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. As is the case with all the compatriots who were sold away to the foreign lands, the women's situation is more miserable than anybody else.

From the outset they have been forced to wash their masters and cut their nails, and on top of all this, they have been reduced to be the plaything of avaricious masters.

As to the sorrowful living conditions of the women "emigrants" to Hawaii, a south Korean publication says: The "emigrants" to Hawaii are compelled to undergo backbreaking labour all day long in sugar cane fields. When they are out of work, the women have no choice but to sell themselves for a prostitute.

Reporting that the wages are so low that some women are compelled to tend a bar, the publication continued to say: "7,000 Koreans who were shipped to this primitive island 70 years ago have done their bit for making the island a 'paradise' of today. In the last analysis they have wasted the best of their life all in sweat for the two spoonful of sugar for a cup of coffee. And those south Korean women who were dragged into the island as hostess of the bar 70 years later cannot help enjoying 'civilization' giving a 'forced smile' for a cup of wine."

Those south Korean female workers who were dragged to Japan as sewing trainees deplorably appealed, "We have been victimized by slave trade. We found that we are not allowed to go out or to have access to someone else. There is a strict discrimination against Koreans. We wish you not to follow us. Don't be fooled."

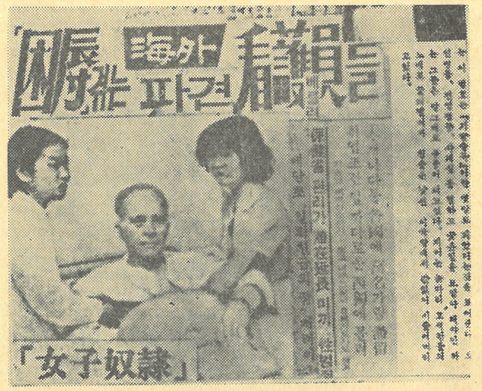
After returning home, those girls in their twenties who had once worked in a pineapple cannery in Okinawa, Japan, exposed like this: We were locked up like prisoners in a concentration camp with iron-barred windows. When working hours came we were rounded up to the toilsome work. But we were paid less than the half of the contract amount of money.

The "nurses" who were sold off to the United States and West Germany are forced to do disgraced work like a slave which the local nurses dare not to do. At times they were mercilessly killed there.

As seen above, those south Korean women who were sold off to the foreign lands by the wicked policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are made the victim of plaything under all sorts of contempt and maltreatment.

The more doggedly the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique resort to their "emigration" and "manpower export", the higher become the angry voices of the south Korean people and women in denunciation of their tricks.

South Korean women who were sold away to foreign lands, are maltreated and contempted like a beast



The Non-Alignment Movement and People's Struggle for Independence

The non-alignment movement has a splendid vitality as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times and mighty driving force promoting the development of history.

The non-alignment movement displays its exuberant vitality because, first of all, this movement reflects the trend of the development of the present era and the demand of the popular masses.

The main feature of the present era, an era of independence, is that the popular masses are vigorously carrying on the world-wide struggle for independence and that the peoples, once humiliated and oppressed, have won their national independence and appeared as master on the new stage of history.

None and no nation want to be dependent on others and to have their dignity trampled underfoot. An ever-increasing number of countries on the globe advocate independence while waging a struggle to defend the national independence and sovereignty and achieve social progress and national prosperity against all forms of dominations and interferences.

Mirroring such a demand and trend of our times the non-alignment movement has made its appearance in the international arena as an independent political force and greatly contributes to the world people's struggle for independence against imperialism. The reason why the non-alignment movement is a reflex of the demand and trend of the present era, an era of independence, is that it is, in essence, a movement for independence and an independent movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The non-alignment movement demands that every country maintain independence. Independence is the soul of the country and its people."

Independence is the soul of a country and its people as well as a man.

Only when independence is upheld is it possible to defend the dignity and honour of a nation and achieve freedom and happiness of the people.

That's why, the non-aligned countries fought to build an independent and sovereign state against the imperialist domination and oppression in the past, and are now struggling to hew out their destiny on their own with the responsibility and by their own efforts.

As the ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement correspond to the tendency of the development of the present era and accord with the aspiration of the broad masses of the world people for independence and self-reliance, the movement has a great vitality and attraction, winning victory after victory.

Therefore, it is the fundamental requirement of the non-alignment movement itself and a guarantee for its victory that the non-aligned countries firmly maintain independence and follow the road of independence unswervingly.

An important task of today before the non-aligned countries is to carry the revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism and independence to completion.

For the successful fulfilment of the task every country should firmly maintain independence.

It is connected with the fact that imperialism and colonialism and all other dominating forces constantly make every crafty and vicious move such as interference in the domestic affairs of another countries, threat and blackmail, subversive activities and sabotages, economic pressure, conciliation and deception, everywhere in the world in an attempt to conserve their political, military and economic interests, keep the scope of their influence and control and secure bigger shares.

In particular, they are intensifying their intervention and infiltration into the non-aligned countries while heinously scheming to split and disintegrate the non-alignment movement from within and stamp it out.

The maintenance of independence furnishes the essential key to the building of a new society for the non-aligned countries.

Every country has a different standard of the economic development and distinct immediate fighting task under its own historic and geographical conditions. Such being the case, the firm maintenance of independence alone makes it possible to promote the prosperity of the nation and the independent development of the country.

The maintenance of independence also affords a foundation for carrying on and developing mutual relations between the countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

Just as all men are equal, so with all countries and nations.

However, the imperialists have caused the inequalities between countries for their supremacy and are trying to retain it.

Therefore, the tenacious adherence to independence makes it possible to sweep away all sorts of inequalities and relations of subordination—the remains of old society—and establish and develop national relations on the basis of true equality and mutual respect.

Like this, the maintenance of independence affords a sure guarantee that the non-aligned countries will remain loyal to the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement and win the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Now the non-aligned countries are making united efforts to stoutly defend the national independence and sovereignty and accelerate the building of a new society by closely uniting and cooperating each other on the basis of independence.

Furthermore, they are waging a powerful struggle to destroy the old economic order and establish a new one in the international arena.

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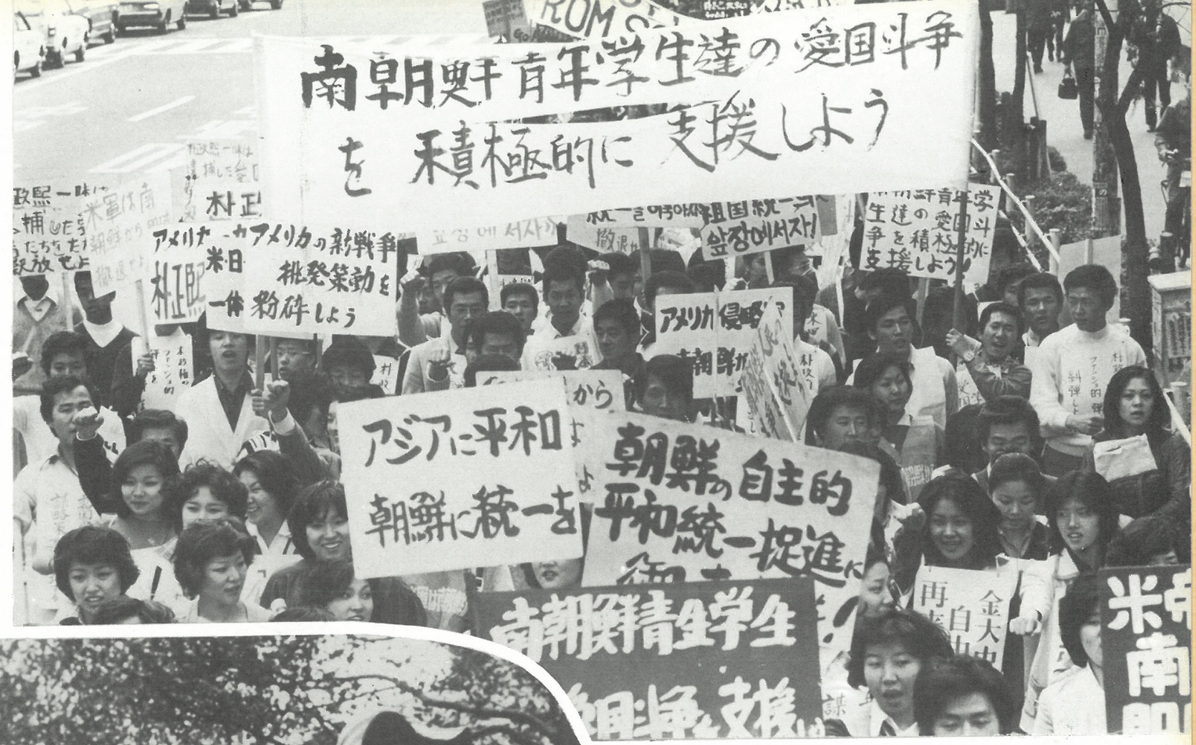
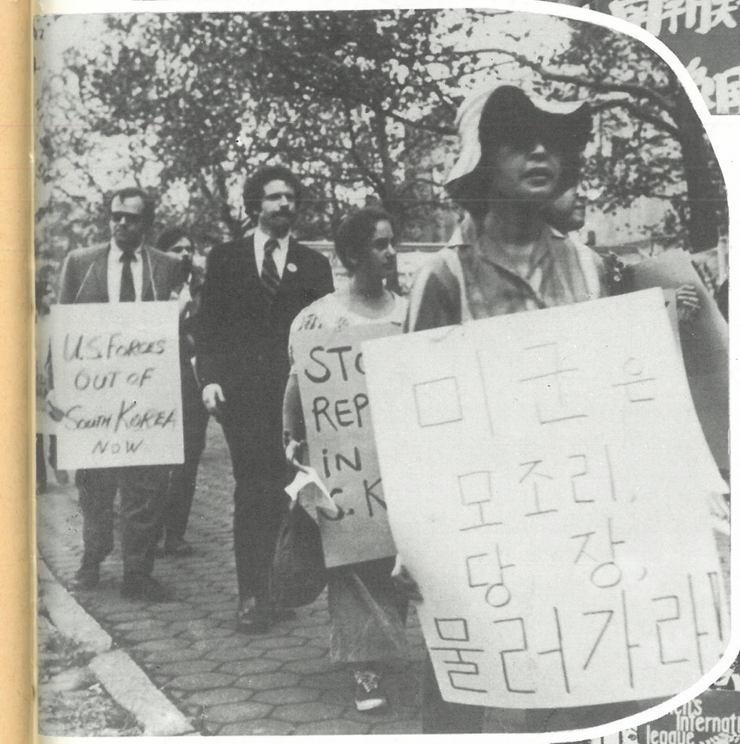


Korean youth in Japan demonstrating in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the patriotic struggle of the south Korean youth and students



Koreans in the United States hold a demonstration demanding the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea

American women stage a demonstration against the production of neutron bombs

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Women OF KOREA

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